The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7480. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1875. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NOTES FROM OVER THE SEA.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

HENRY IRVING AS AN ACTOR—HIS HAMLET COMPARED WITH THAT OF BOOTH AND OF FECHTER—SALVINI'S REPRESENTATION OF OTHELLO—THINGS OF INTEREST AT NEWGATE.

LUCERNE, Sunday, Aug. 15, 1875.

We did not see much of London theatricals, being usually, when night came, too much satiated with aristocratic display and royal splendor to care to see high life through the *Dundreary* of Sothern, or majesty through the Italian-Dane of Salvini. As for the opera, it was a pastime for gods and grandees. There was a splendid constellation of lyric stars to be seen almost any night—Patti, Titiens, Nilsson, Thalberg, Albani—but their notes were worth their number in pearls. One night we snatched a costly pleasure, "the freedom of paradise in a box," and were thrilled and uplifted by the divine singing and glorious passion of Patti in the "Huguenots." One night we squandered on "The American Cousin"—which we had seen or heard of everywhere in America for the last ten years—which is always dreary but never done—I mean the Yankee part, the melancholy caricature of *Asa Trenchard*. As for the titled idiot of the piece, with his preposterous coats, his proverbs, his eye-glass, and his spring-halt, I confess he makes me laugh, and laugh, and despise myself while I laugh.

HENRY IRVING AS HAMLET.

At the Lyceum we saw the new popular representative of "Hamlet," Henry Irving, in one of the last of his 200 consecutive performances of that character. In creating a great sensation in London, this gentleman has equaled in his way, Edward Irving, the preacher, who was a fine actor in the pulpit, while this actor seems like a preacher on the stage; at first, at least, he having a grave and austere countenance, a thin and angular figure, and a voice at times sepulchral in its solemnity. There is extraordinary power in the man, doubtless—thousands of admiring voices attest it; but I must say that he did not powerfully move me, except in one or two points, which were evidently not among his conscious and premeditated *tours de force*. He is less formal than Booth, less melodramatic than Fechter, but he lacks the princely dignity of the one, and the great reserves of passion of the other. He is the most strenuous *Hamlet* I have ever seen, there is not in all his performance one moment of real repose or relaxation, of scholarly abstraction, even when he reads of introversion, even when he soliloquizes. All is fiery action, or alert self-consciousness; he is on the *qui-vive*, the spring, or the rack from beginning to end—he is a sort of tragic "Young Rapid." Not content with what other *Hamlets* say and do, he has made numerous restorations from the original text, and invented some new pieces of stage business, which carry the long tragedy almost into the small hours. No wonder that in the unprecedented run of this one play Mr. Irving has worked himself thin and pale and hollow-eyed, and nervous to the last degree. In his first scene with the ghost I was struck by his excessive mortal fear. He shook and crouched and cringed, and was absolutely "demoralized." I could not like it, or think there was either nobility or nature in terror so abject and so pitiable. There is dignity in awe—a something which appeals to the grand secret forces of the soul. Shakespeare's *Hamlet* was awestruck, but he was not annihilated. He followed the ghost to a mysterious and perilous conference not only with a brave obedience, but with passionate eagerness. It seems to me that Shakespeare makes this nice distinction between the innocent awe of *Hamlet*, reverential and even tender, on beholding that awful, but familiar semblance, and the guilty terrors of *Macbeth* at sight of a gory ghost of his own making. In the second scene, when the offended shade comes to reproach him and "to whet his almost blunted purpose," great fear and dread seem natural, and here the acting of Mr. Irving bears marks of careful study and intense realization. He infects one with a creeping horror of the ghost and of the dead man "behind the arras." On the other hand, it seems to me that he is over bold and defiant in the great play-scene. His eager, fierce expectancy is from the first not only apparent but startlingly conspicuous. He writhes with impatience, and when the convicted *King* rushes out, he is mad with joy—in his triumph leaps on to the dais, flings himself into the royal chair, and seems to swoon in an ecstasy of revenge. Such a *Hamlet* would not have halted or hesitated one weak moment in his terrible task—would have swooped down on the *King* even at his orisons.

MR. IRVING'S CHARLES I.

I afterward saw Mr. Irving as *Charles I.* in the play by that name, which, by the way, does shameful injustice to Cromwell. In this historic rôle his make-up was so good, so careful and elaborate, as almost to amount to an illusion. Perhaps it was in part this most melancholy "counterfeit presentment," with our tragic previsions, which made his acting in the lighter dramatic scenes seem artificial and painfully forced. The more abandon, the less nature. Nothing could be more depressing than his gayety while attempting to amuse the royal children by sprawling with them on some big cushions awkwardly piled in the middle of the stage, and which for an hour preceding had excited our curiosity, and chanting to them in the deepest of his two voices the story of *Lear* and his daughters—a doleful version, which neither babes nor learned pundits could understand. It went to show that old-time monarchs and royal martyrs could kick up their heels in the domestic sanctuary, yet could not tell a simple nursery story, but had to deal with kings and princesses even then in the high-toned, heroic style.

Mr. Irving's best scene, and the one most effective, in this play, is that in which the *King* has a private interview with *Cromwell*, coming up the back stairs at Whitehall, and in which that cowardly intriguer and small adventurer and tuft-hunter offers to save and support him for a title and estates. In this highly probable scene *Charles* stoutly asserts the divine right of kings, claims all the ancient prerogatives of the crown, and defies and denounces Parliament and the people. I was astonished and indignant at hearing such sentiments applauded to the echo. But surely the England of to-day is only poetically loyal to such an idea of royalty. Practically it is as hostile to it as was the man whom Milton served and sung, or as was Milton himself. It sentimentally takes up the spirit of its great-great-grandsires, which refused to be comforted for the execution of Charles, the martyr, whose gracious obstinacy and august absolutism brought ruin and bloody death to thousands of brave men, and thanked God, in the Prayer-book, for the restoration of Charles, the merry monarch, but secretly and honestly it believes that the one got his deserts and the other didn't.

Miss Isabel Bateman appeared with Mr. Irving as *Ophelia* and as *Queen Henrietta Maria*. She is a popular young actress, is singularly graceful and beautiful, but would, I think, be more effective with a little less plaintiveness of voice and a little more of the courageous naturalness of the new school of acting, without its disposition to over-do in simplicity and sensation, and to manufacture new stage business. I afterward met in society Miss Ada Cavendish, who I hear is to make a professional visit to America before many months. She is young, fair, and very handsome—not with the regular beauty of Mrs. Scott-Siddons, or the soft loveliness of Mrs. Rousby, but with a strong, yet fine, intellectual character of head and face. I once heard her recite Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade," a poem which is a regular "valley of death" to many dramatic readers, but which she rendered with wonderful fire and power and passionate realization—like a lineal descendant of Queen Boadicea. I know that America will be ready to welcome another artiste of genius, especially as this one is, as the Ettrick Shepherd said of E. L. L., "sae young and bonnie."

SALVINI AT DRURY LANE.

We saw Salvini at Drury Lane, for the first time as *Othello*, and I was impressed, as when I saw him in New-York as the *Gladiator*, with his resemblance in person, in his grandiose style of acting, and his deep, rich, organ-like voice, to Edwin Forrest. He is a cultivated and poetic Forrest, with, perhaps, a more sensitive, ardent, and refined nature; and yet I think the most tragic scenes in "Othello" were only more powerful in the sense of being more terrible—crueler, coarser—than Forrest made them—in his later years, at least. Salvini's murder-scene I had often heard described, but I was hardly prepared for such an exhibition of diabolical passion. The horror of it followed me for days. The deadly deliberation—the working up of the act—was terrible. Instead of killing *Desdemona* decently and speedily in her bed, he lets her spring up, come forward frightened and bewildered, fly about the stage, trying to escape, and begging for mercy. It was like the fierce play of a tiger with a lamb. But when he caught her up, struggling and shrieking, to rush with her behind the curtains of the alcove, the "noble *Moor*" disappeared, and *Bill Sykes*, in buskins, baggy blue trousers and a yellow flannel night-gown, took his place. There was something sickeningly horrible in that mystery of murder, as the shrieks gave place to low, smothered cries; and when, at the knocking of *Emilia*, the murderer parted the curtains for a moment, and looked out—the dark, awful face convulsed with passion, the eyes distended and blazing, I almost shrieked at the sight. It was again the tiger, disturbed in his feast of blood. It was a glimpse of hell.

But for the fact that the great audience was composed, with few exceptions, of people of refinement and culture, who would take the exhibition æsthetically, not morally, merely as a lesson in murder as a dramatic fine art, I should have feared the effect of such a tremendous piece of acting. It would be demoralizing to English or Irish common people, immemorially given to wife-murders—to common people almost anywhere. But as terrible as the rage and revenge of the *Moor* is his remorse and his expiation—that fierce driving of the knife into his throat, the twisting and haggling to make sure work. I would sooner witness a capital operation in the ghastly little theatre of St. Bartholomew's Hospital than see it again. It is the only stage suicide I have ever beheld to which the word "self-slaughter" can be applied. Doubtless there is great realism in the action, and in the helpless, heavy tumble of the body, and the mute shudder of death which follows; but it is the realism of the shambles, and when Signor Salvini, committing another sin against art, comes out before the shouting multitude bowing and smiling, we know that the *Moor* lies behind the curtain still and stiffening, with the knife in his throat.

This night, Salvini's benefit, and last appearance as *Othello*, we had unfortunately put off the purchase of our tickets a little too long, and were only able to obtain seats in the second row of the second gallery. As we had occasionally occupied seats corresponding to these in our theatres at home with perfect comfort and much enjoyment, we were not apprehensive, but great was our dismay when we found what places they were—not so comfortable as those in a third-class railway carriage—for these were partitioned off and exceedingly narrow, hard, and high. Then, as more tickets had been sold than there were seats, somebody's place, wretched as it was, was liable to be disputed, and various and serious were the contentions. The gallery was also badly lighted and excessively close and hot. In truth, English theatre-builders, like English law-makers, look out especially for the rights and comfort of the aristocracy, and provide for people of ordinary condition and strangers of the best condition who desire an evening's entertainment, and lack the opportunity of obtaining the best places, accommodations of the meanest and most contracted sort—low, steep, dusky, airless dens or pens, for which, however, they demand very good prices. Whenever we have entered one of these English theatres, at the best badly ventilated and insufficiently lighted, I have been proud of our own more democratic places of entertainment. When I see how quick the average Englishman is to feel, and how fierce to resent, all discomforts and impositions when he is abroad—the champion grumbler of the traveling world—I wonder how he endures this state of things at home. When I read the column of angry complaints in the *Times*, I wonder that abuses of every sort are not speedily set right. It must be that too much steam escapes by the safety valve.

Evening dress is remorselessly exacted at the Lyceum as at the opera. If a lady appears in a bonnet, ever so small, the usher requests her with smaller courtesy, to take it off. If they would also bar out some of the huge English head-dresses, so fearfully and wonderfully made, of lace, flowers, and feathers—nightmares of millinery—it were well. Hats and bonnets, if ever so dainty, certainly obstruct the vision of unfortunates in the rear, and as for the new Vandyke and Gainsborough *chapeaux*, ladies might as well carry spread parasols into the theatre or concert-hall as wear them. In our country we shall have to have a fight on this head-gear question. Let us be thorough. Let the cry be, "Off with bonnets and hats!" "Top-knots come down!" On the *Othello* night, my situation was made the more intolerable by an unconscionable woman, directly in front of me, wearing a most stupendous structure in the shape of an English hat, perched on a towering chignon, the fashion of which, among English dames, has mostly gone out, and with us, happily, never came in. It hid the highest tragedy. All I saw was by crouching, and twisting, and artful dodging. So it was that even the blood-curdling self-murder that finished all came as a blessed relief.

A VISIT TO NEWGATE.

Speaking of murder reminds me of a visit we paid, a short time before leaving England, to one of its old and storied institutions—Newgate. This has been much enlarged and improved within a few years, and is now, in cleanliness, order, and discipline, a model prison. It is more airy and less gloomy than of old, and yet a host of historical and tragic associations must always invest it with a peculiar awfulness. The system of solitary confinement is here adopted, as in the Philadelphia Penitentiary, which so excited the horror of Dickens; but the sole employment is picking oakum. In one of the cells we found an intelligent-looking man engaged in this uncongenial work, and were afterward told that he was a barrister who had been convicted of perjury. If all the gentlemen who perjure themselves in our courts, and in Congressional investigations, and revenue returns should be convicted and set to picking oakum, the world would be embarrassed by a great American monopoly—a mighty "corner" in rope-ends. We were shut up one interminable minute in the dark cell, were shown the stocks in which refractory prisoners are fastened and flogged, the chair, in the sombre little chapel, in which the condemned murderer sits to hear his last sermon, and the cell in which he spends the last night before execution. We were next taken into a small apartment near the scaffold, where, in a dark and dreadful closet, or armory of justice, are kept the irons, handcuffs, cords, and pinions. Among them are the veritable irons especially prepared for Jack Sheppard—weighing more than twenty-five pounds. In this room the condemned is prepared for execution. Here the true metal of the man is shown. He is going by but a few steps to a quiet, speedy, and an almost unwitnessed death. There is no incentive to bravado, or lying—no mob to be moved by such poor arts to admiration, or emulation—only two or three cool, stern officials and the faithful Chaplain, who already knows him well, and pities the sinner, without palliating the sin. The brute courage of some great ruffians utterly gives way here. Not long ago a most bloody villain grew so faint with fear that his limbs gave way under him. He had to be carried in a chair to the scaffold, half-unconscious, and so placed on the drop, and so went down, chair and all. The arrangements for hanging are as humane as Christianity and the nature of the act will admit. The frame of the gallows—if so it is called—is strong enough to support an ox, and the breaking of a rope is quite out of the question. The apartment is small, and while built out from the very heart of the jail, is effectually protected from all observation—a secret horror and a mystery to the prisoners themselves. The Warden assured us that these strictly private executions, simple, speedy, and business-like, were having a good moral effect—or, at least, avoiding the immoral effects of the executions of old times, when the murderer or highwayman, smartly attired, rode to Tyburn in a triumphal car of crime, all insolence and bravado; or when, from a high scaffold in front of Newgate, he made his sensational last speech to a surging crowd of men, women, and children, and died "game" amid their howls and huzzas. One such execution was the father of many—indeed, was in itself a saturnalia of vice and wickedness. When will our prison authorities make such suspensory arrangements, for decency's and humanity's sake, that the breaking of the rope, and the thrice hanging of the poor wretch shall not be the rule in our executions? When will they cease to defy morality and to evade the law by making "private executions," so-called, semi-public shows, witnessed by hundreds admitted by tickets and by as many outsiders as can be packed on the housetops of the neighborhood?

A more dreadful place than the scaffold was to me a certain wide, dim corridor, beneath whose dark flagstones noted murderers have been buried for many years past. On the wall their initials are rudely carved. Quicklime is at once thrown on the uncoffined bodies, so there is little of the dishonored dust for the perturbed spirit to hover about and "materialize" from at "the hour when church-yards yawn and graves give up their dead." Yet I shuddered with the fancy that the place must be haunted by a fearful company of ghosts stalking, stealing, crouching about, each one alone with the ghost of his or her own crime; the assassin with his air-drawn dagger, the foot-pad with his phantom club, the poisoner with her spectral cup, the infanticide bearing in her arms a little white bundle that wails and shudders, and will not die though she wind it ever so tight in her mantle, the wife-murderer with the ghastly shade of his victim following him step by step with her pleading hands and piteous, awful eyes!

In a small room, or cabinet, are kept casts of the heads of great criminals, taken after death. On nearly all Nature has written cruelty, atrocity, and brutality in unmistakable characters. And here comes the great problem of the degree of accountability of a human soul lodged in such an unfortunate organism, obliged to work or fight its way through the world with a brain so packed by fatal ante-natal forces and influences, with evil powers and propensities, as to leave small space for good of any sort. But this is a nut which not all the philosophers and theologians of the world have been able to crack—which probably will not be cracked till the crack of doom.

HEAVY RAINS AND DAMAGE TO RAILROADS.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 5.—The water rose all day yesterday in the Boyer River and the Logan Creek, on the Chicago and North-western Railroad, and the road-bed is in many places three and four feet under water. No trains have passed over the road, but all passengers have been transferred over the damaged part of the road. The water also rose rapidly all day in Coon River and Walnut Creek. On the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad the track is in many places four feet under water, and the track is badly damaged. The Pacific express westward was thrown into a ditch just west of Commerce, Iowa, twelve miles west of Des Moines, last evening. John Hughes, a brakeman, fell between the cars and was instantly killed. Several persons were slightly injured. Mr. L. Miller, baggage master, was injured by baggage falling on him. The water in Walnut Creek is three feet higher than it was ever known to be before. The westward bound passengers are laid up at Commerce and Des Moines. The eastward bound train which left here last evening is laid up at Stewart, Iowa.

CRICKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—The Philadelphia team to play in the international cricket tournament in this city next week has been selected. The English and Canadian cricketers, accompanied by a party of ladies and gentlemen, will arrive on Saturday next. Arrangements have been made for their reception and for their entertainment during their stay.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE REVOLT IN TURKEY.

THE SERVIAN PARTY OF ACTION TO BE RESTRAINED BY THE SERVIAN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A dispatch from Constantinople states that information has been received from Belgrade by the Turkish Government and by the foreign embassies which removes all apprehensions that Servia will, by her conduct, add to the complication of the Herzegovinian question. A solid agreement between the powers and the Servian Government has been effected at Belgrade. Owing to the pressure brought to bear by the representatives of the former, Servia undertakes to restrain the party of action within her borders.

APPARENT SUPPRESSION OF THE INSURRECTION—NO RESISTANCE TO THE TROOPS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 5.—Server Pasha, in a telegraphic dispatch dated Mostar, to-day, states that many insurgents have submitted and the agitation is greatly allayed. The imperial troops have been traversing all parts of the country for several days without meeting with resistance. He believes order will be restored before the foreign Consuls begin the work of mediation.

REPORTED INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN BOSNIA—THE INSURRECTION REPORTED SPREADING.

BELGRADE, Sept. 5.—An insurrectionary movement is reported in the neighborhood of Gradatschatz, Bosnia, instigated by bands of Servians. It is asserted that whole districts on the south-eastern frontier of Bosnia are rising.

BARBARITIES PRACTICED BY THE INSURGENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 6—5:30 A. M.—A special dispatch in the *Morning Standard* says the British Consul has arrived at Mostar. He witnessed horrible cruelties perpetrated by the insurgents, who in one instance roasted children alive. The insurrection is put down. Only raids by the Servians and Montenegrins take place, and these are exaggerated tenfold.

A LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOR HERZEGOVINA PROPOSED.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A telegram to the *Daily News* states that Server Pasha has been authorized to propose a limited form of autonomy for Herzegovina.

THE EASTERN QUESTION IN PARIS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 23, 1875.

The Ottoman Government has at last heard of that little insurrection up in Herzegovina, and has concluded to give us what we must suppose to be its first news. Up to this time the Porte has been silent. Now it announces the fact that there is some trouble in the principalities, but says that it is a matter of no great importance. The worst part of this news is that it contains some pretty strong accusations against the neighboring powers, particularly Austria, and the note insinuates that the inhabitants of the vassal States would be the happiest and most contented people in the world if only let alone. The insurrection is spreading rapidly, and it will become general if Austria will only give a little of the encouragement charged to her account. But at this moment she has too great an interest in keeping up the Ottoman Empire. Upon this subject the *Constitutionnel* remarks:

"The petty crisis through which Turkey is passing is not such that a necessity exists—even not being doctor *Tant Mieux*—for despairing of the patient. 'The sick man' will pull through. And if we are asked upon what we found our prognostic, we should reply without hesitation, the invalid will survive because he has many creditors. Too many people are interested in forming vows for his preservation. In former times, in the days of our simple ancestors, it was said: 'Happy the people who have no history!' At present might not the remark be transformed to, 'Happy the nations which have creditors! Much will be pardoned them!' We must resign ourselves to see things as they are, and, beholding them as we see them, we consider that the man who invented the Turkish 'Big Prize' has done more for the permanence of the Empire of the Osmanlis than Mahomet or Reschid Pacha."

This is a hopeful view of the matter, but it suits the Paris Bourse a great deal better than the desponding view taken at first. My own opinion is that the insurrection will be very speedily put down, because the other powers have an interest in suppressing it at this time. I have very little doubt that they have looked favorably upon the growing disposition to revolt shown for some time past, but it would be going too far to say that they had actually encouraged it. They wanted it at hand to use when occasion offered. For this reason Prince Milano has been feted and flattered, and his hopes have been so raised that he has communicated his hope of independence to his people. They, however, are not restrained by motives of policy, and are going too fast. Numbers of them are going into Herzegovina to aid the insurgents, and it is with great difficulty that the Servians can be prevented from rising *en masse* against the hated Ottoman rule which has been so galling to their pride for a few years past.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

THE LOURDES PILGRIMAGE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—*L'Echo Universel* states that correspondence has passed between France and Germany with regard to the proposed pilgrimage of German subjects to Lourdes. The German communications are conciliatory in tone, and pronounce the French Cabinet entirely free from responsibility in the matter.

RUSSIA.

THE NEW MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—M. Schichkim, the newly-appointed Minister of Russia to the United States, has passed through this city on his way to Washington.

SPAIN.

REPORTED LANDING OF ARMS FOR THE CARLISTS.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—It reported that an English steamer has succeeded in landing at Motrico a large cargo of war material for the Carlists, including 4 pieces of artillery, 5,000 rifles, and 100 cases of cartridges.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE OLDHAM STRIKE ENDED.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The strike at Oldham is ended. The terms of the operatives have been accepted and work in the mills will recommence to-morrow.

PORTUGAL.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN AT LISBON.

LISBON, Sept. 5.—The United States steamer Franklin has arrived in the Tagus.

A WOMAN AND BOY DROWNED.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 5.—A colored woman who had come to Trenton to draw her pension was drowned yesterday, with a boy six years old, the horse backing the wagon in which they were riding into the canal.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

An incendiary fire, which broke out in the carriage factory of John Ockington, on Elm street, South Deerfield, Mass., on Saturday night, destroyed, besides the factory, the livery stable of Frank Warren, the Bloody Brook House, owned by C. P. Aldrich, Hayden's Hotel with barns attached, and the residence of Loren Hayden, while two or three other buildings were considerably damaged. The total loss is estimated at $50,000, and the insurance at $30,000, divided among the following companies: Ætna, of Hartford, $7,066; National, of Hartford, $5,066; First National, of Worcester, $4,350; North British, of London, $2,166; Niagara, of Niagara, $1,500; Hartford, of Hartford, $2,000; Springfield Fire and Marine, $1,075; Manufacturers', of Newark, $1,075; German American, of New-York, $1,450; Continental, of New-York, $500; Merchants', of Providence, $1,000; Conway Mutual, $800; Abington Mutual, $1,000. The heaviest losers are H. P. Aldrich, $15,000; insurance, $8,000; Loren Hayden, $20,000; insurance, $14,350; Charles Hayden, $3,000; insurance, $2,500; W. B. and J. Houston, $1,200; insurance, $1,000. There were a number of stores in the hotel building, the proprietors of which are small losers.

A fire occurred at Fort Ann, N. Y., yesterday morning, causing a loss estimated at $50,000; only partially insured. The losers are Clements, Brown & Co., dry goods; William Crosby, groceries; Griffin, harness shop; Finch, Babcock & Co., dry goods; Hall & Co., bankers, and William Brown, dwelling. The fire was of incendiary origin.

The extensive hotel and barns and contents of Ash Warner, at Cuba, Alleghany County, N. Y., were destroyed by fire on Saturday morning, about 1 o'clock. The loss is $20,000, and the insurance $6,000. A young man named Kelly, who was asleep in the barn, was burned to death.

The Orleans Woolen Mills, in Trenton, N. J., owned by Samuel K. Wilson, were partially burned yesterday afternoon, causing damage to the extent of about $15,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

STEEPLECHASING AT NEWPORT, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 5.—The opening steeplechase races on Sachuset Beach, Newport, yesterday, were regarded as very successful. Four thousand people and 800 vehicles were present, every conveyance from Newport being engaged. The first race was a steeplechase for horses that never won a steeplechase in the United States; $600 to the first, $150 to the second, and $100 to the third. It was won by Donohue's Osage, first; Torrance's Shaughraun, second; Lawrence's Resolute, third. The Newport handicap, $1,000 to the winner, $250 to the second, and $150 to the third, was decided to be a dead heat between Donohue's Deadhead, and Torrance's Woodville, and the owners agreed to divide first and second moneys. Taylor's Minnie Mac took third money. Snedicor's Box fell at a stone wall, turning a somersault and somewhat injuring his rider, Pontin. Two more races will be run Monday afternoon.

THE REGATTA AT WATKINS GLEN.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The entries for the regatta at Watkins next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday are numerous. For the amateur single sculls there are nine, among whom are R. K. Carr, of Pittsburg; Robert Leffman, of New-York, and Courtney, of Union Springs. For the amateur four-oared there are eight entries, including the Stars, of Rochester; Tritons, of Newark, N. J., and the Riversides, of Rochester. For the professional single-sculls there are eight entries, among them Frank Kilsby, of Philadelphia; Edward Powell, of Pittsburg; John Hancon, of Cornwall, and Ellis Ward, of Geneva. For the professional pair-oared race there are five entries. Entries for the races will be received up to the morning of the day on which they take place. Everything is ready for a prompt opening on Tuesday.

A PRIEST AND HIS BISHOP AT WAR.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 5.—The recent changes in the Catholic Church in the Diocese of Louisville are the subject of much talk in this city and State. Rev. Father Lawrence Bax, late Pastor of St. John's Church, in this city, whom Bishop McCloskey removed to Bowling Green for insubordination, published a card to-day defending himself, and giving as a cause for the publication a desire to vindicate his character as Pastor of St. John's. To-morrow Bishop McCloskey will publish a card severely criticising and condemning the remarks of Father Bax. Both parties will lay the case before the Pope ere long, messengers now being on their way to Rome.

TWO ATROCIOUS CRIMINALS ARRESTED.

ERIE, Penn., Sept. 5.—To-day two young men, named Barnes and Sperry, were arrested at Girard, Erie County, for a burglary and other lawless acts, at Spring and Hayfield, in Crawford County, near the Erie line. On Friday night they entered four houses, tied Ellis Hotchkiss to a bed-post, choked and beat him. They also threatened an old man named Sperry, a relative of one of the boys, with revolvers, and ripped a valuable mare with a knife so that the entrails protruded. The prisoners are between nineteen and twenty years of age, and lived at Spring.

STRIKE OF "RAT" COMPOSITORS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Typographical Union in this city having allowed the down-town members a six months' suspension from the Union to enable them to work on a new scale of prices, the *Republican* office re-employed its old foreman and maker-up, and they commenced work to-night, whereupon, the "rats" in the office delayed the composition until 11 o'clock, and then struck and left the office. The Union men rallied at once, and the paper will be issued as usual in the morning.

A PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 5.—This afternoon Mrs. E. B. Norton, wife of the editor of the Dallas (Texas) *Intelligencer*, while standing by a train of cars, was accidentally thrown under one of the cars, the wheel of which passed over her arm, cutting it off above the elbow. Mrs. Norton was removed to St. Luke's Hospital, where she lies in a very precarious condition, having received internal injuries which it is feared will prove fatal.

A BURGLAR SHOT AND CAPTURED.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 5.—A burglar was shot at Great Valley, Cattaraugus County, last night after a desperate resistance and an attempt to escape. The ball took effect in the leg, breaking the bone. His name is John Weston, and he had been loafing about the place all Summer. An accomplice escaped. Goods to a large amount were found in the store packed up, ready for removal. The neighborhood is much excited about the affair, and rejoice at the capture.

SCULL RACE.

WHEELING, West Va., Sept. 5.—The scull race between Frank Demarest and Edward Powell, both of Pittsburg, took place on the lower course in this city yesterday. It was witnessed by fully ten thousand people. The distance was three miles, Demarest winning by three boat lengths. Time—22m. 25s.

STEAMER ARRIVALS IN AND OUT.

The steam-ship Steinman, from Antwerp and London, and Old Dominion, from Richmond, Va., arrived at a late hour last night. The Inman Line steam-ship City of Berlin, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York Aug. 28, for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown at midnight last night.

ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 5.—The annual prize meeting of the Ontario Rifle Association commenced on Garrison Common here on Tuesday last, and was finished yesterday afternoon. A strong wind was blowing, and the shooting was scarcely up to the average. There have been eight matches in all. In the small-bore match yesterday, 900 yards range, possible score 60, the first prize was won by G. Murison, score 54. At the second stage, 1,000 yards, possible score 30, the first prize was won by Major Gibson, score 24. The attendance throughout has been small.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Canandaigua sailed from Beaufort, S. C., yesterday, for Norfolk, Va., for repairs.

Henry Hayes was killed at Lebanon, Me., on Saturday by the accidental discharge of a gun.

Thomas H. Stevens committed suicide by hanging, at Salisbury, Mass., on Saturday night.

John J. Brown, a prominent hotel keeper at Greenwood Lake, N. J., died yesterday morning.

Oscar Whitcomb, of Boston, fell from a boat in Newburyport harbor, Mass., yesterday afternoon, and was drowned.

Judge Pratt is over seventy, too, and must stand aside with Charles O'Conor out of the contest for the Court of Appeals vacancy.

William Kuhleman, an employe in the Lafayette Brewery, Cincinnati, Ohio, was killed by the breaking of an elevator on Saturday.

Josiah Cobb, aged eighty years, died in Baltimore, Md., yesterday morning. He was a prisoner at Dartmoor for a period of five months in 1815.

The Police early on Sunday morning made a descent on Rose and Briggs' Golden Gate gambling saloon in Pawtucket, R. I. They found faro in full play, arrested the players, and seized the "lay-out."

On Saturday afternoon while a party of young men were target shooting at New-Castle, N. H., one of them, Herman Carpenter, was accidentally shot, the ball entering his lung. He is in a critical condition.

At a funeral in Manchester, N. H., yesterday afternoon, Patrick Harmon, father of the deceased boy, stabbed his brother-in-law, Patrick Edwards, inflicting a dangerous wound four inches long and two deep. Both men were intoxicated.

A fire broke out in the picker room of S. K. Wilson's woolen mills, Trenton, N. J., at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The stock and machinery were damaged to the amount of $12,000 on $15,000.

John McShaw and George Moore engaged in a friendly scuffle in a saloon on Dorchester street, Boston, on Saturday night. Moore was thrown violently, striking his head on the floor. On being taken up he was found to be dead.

A sail-boat with Richard Shibles, of Thomaston, and Miss Pray and Miss Laura Moore, of Rockland, Me., capsized in Georges River, at Thomaston, yesterday afternoon, and Shibles and Miss Pray were drowned. Miss Moore was rescued in an insensible condition.

A small sail-boat with seven young men started at midnight on Saturday night for Boston, and when off Long Island it was capsized by a squall, and Edward Wall was drowned. The others were rescued in an exhausted condition by persons who heard their cries and rescued them with boats.

William Irwin, the newly-elected Governor of California, settled in California in 1852. He was a member of the Assembly in 1861 and 1862. In 1869 he was elected to the Senate, and re-elected in 1873, being President of the Senate *pro tem.* under Gov. Booth. He was elected to the Senate again, and became acting Lieutenant Governor, which office he now fills.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6—1 A. M.—Clear and partly cloudy weather, with high and rising temperature and rising barometer has prevailed generally. Rain has fallen on the New-England and Gulf coast, in the upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and the lower lake region.

The Mississippi River has fallen rapidly at Vicksburg and remained stationary at New-Orleans.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region slowly rising barometer, north-west to south-west winds, high temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather, and occasional light rain in the lower lake region and in the northern part of New-England and the Middle States.

For the South Atlantic States, slowly rising barometer, south-east to south-west winds, decidedly high temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather, with light rains on the southern part of the South Atlantic coast.

For the Gulf States, slowly rising barometer, south-east to south-west winds, high temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather, with light local rains in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee slowly falling barometer, north-west to south-west winds, clear or partly cloudy weather and high temperature.

For the upper lake region, the upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and the North-west, slowly falling barometer during the day, south-east to south-west winds, high temperature, and clear or partly cloudy weather, with occasional light rains in Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, and the southern part of the upper lake region.

The lower Mississippi River will continue to fall.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	63°	68°	3:30 P. M.	77°	84°
6 A. M.	64°	65°	6 P. M.	72°	80°
9 A. M.	67°	68°	9 P. M.	69°	75°
12 M.	74°	76°	12 P. M.	67°	72°

Average temperature yesterday..........73½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........69⅛°

POSTAL CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The following are the postal changes for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 4:

New-England.—Postmasters Appointed—M. Hancock, Bolster's Mills, Cumberland County, Me.; C. M. Morrill, North Falmouth, Cumberland County, Me.; Ira Mason, Berlin Falls, Coos County, N. H.; Orwell D. Town, Woodbury, Washington County, Vt.

New-York.—Postmasters Appointed—R. R. Hawke, East Branch, Delaware County; Sephas Harn, Indian Fields, Albany County; Henry Gurd, Liberty Falls, Sullivan County; Absalom T. Sherwood, Putnam Valley, Putnam County; Samuel Morsham, Slingerlands, Albany County.

Pennsylvania.—Postmasters Appointed—Aaron C. Gamble, Dunningsville, Washington County; John C. Harris, Powell, Bradford County; Owen Brunner, Rembold's Station, Lancaster County. Office Discontinued—Tioga Valley, Bradford County.

Maryland.—Postmasters Appointed—Temple Edmondson, Mantua Mills, Baltimore County; James H. Hopkins, Porter's, Carroll County; James L. Thomas, St. Clement's Bay, St. Mary's County.

DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT CONVENTION.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 5.—At the Chemung County Democratic Convention yesterday, Hon. D. B. Hill, Hon. John Murdoch, and Hon. Edmund Miller were elected delegates to the Syracuse Convention. Resolutions strongly indorsing Gov. Tilden in his efforts in behalf of reform were adopted. Speaker McGuire was a candidate for State Delegate, and was badly beaten.

TREASURER SOOY'S CASE.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 5.—The friends of the late Treasurer are investigating the legality of his arrest. They insist that he was taken in Philadelphia without legal process.

THE WEST VIRGINIA SENATE.

WHEELING, West Va., Sept. 5.—Gov. Jacob yesterday ordered an election to be held on the 7th of October, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Senator Pannell.

THE STATE REPUBLICANS.

PREPARING FOR THE CONVENTION.

HOW IT WILL DEAL WITH TILDEN'S REFORM MASQUERADE — FORESHADOWINGS OF THE PLATFORM ON THE CANALS AND OTHER POINTS—A STRONG TICKET TO BE MADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 5.—This place is so isolated from the outside world on Sunday by the fact that no trains arrive or depart that there have been few additions to the delegates and others who came to take part in the convention. Among these few from the City have been Hon. John D. Lawson, Hon. O. P. C. Billings and Hon. George Starr. Mr. Stewart, Excise Commissioner, is also here, but as yet there have been no arrivals of consequence from the districts outside of the City. To-morrow morning, however, the hotels will begin to fill up with the delegates arriving from all parts of the State, and it will be possible to judge with accuracy of the temper which will pervade the convention. If the general tone of the body can be judged from the expressions which are common to all the Republicans here, Gov. Tilden will not be permitted to strut in the plumes of reform which he has filched from the Republican Party for this occasion. There is no desire on the part of any one to detract in any degree from the praise which may be justly due the Governor, but it is determined that he shall not have the credit, which does not belong to him, of being the only man in the State who is really in earnest in canal reform. It is claimed that the only real work that has been performed by any one in this matter has been done by the Commission which was confirmed by a Republican Senate, and two members of which are Republicans, and there was no desire on the part of the Republicans to make a party question of the canal management. But it has been made such by the policy of the Governor, and the Republicans, no doubt, will meet the issue fairly by showing that it is to them rather than to Gov. Tilden that the credit is really due for whatever good may have been accomplished.

WHAT TILDEN REALLY DID.

They will cite some acts of the Governor which cast disrepute upon his motives and suspicion upon his acts. Among them is his conduct in regard to the contract of Willard Johnson, which was one of the ten he cited in his Message as fraudulent. This contract was let at $37,000, and the account against the State was finally presented at $110,000. Of this amount, $55,000, or an over-payment of $18,000, had been paid when the State authorities refused to make any further disbursements on the contract. Willard Johnson, having influence in the Legislature, had a bill passed giving him the additional $55,000. The next step was to persuade Tilden to allow it to become a law, and it did not prove to be a difficult task. Delos De Wolf, of Oswego, the well-known Democrat of the North, waited on the Governor and asked him to sign the bill for his friend Willard Johnson. Tilden answered that he could not do that, but that he would allow it to become a law by not returning it within the prescribed time, and he was as good as his word, in this case at least. That the conduct of Gov. Tilden was dishonest, in this case at all events, has been publicly charged upon him, and has not been denied by his organs. Whenever it is, convincing proof of the truth of the charge will be furnished. There is no intention, however, of putting this or any other of the indirectnesses of Tilden into the platform. It is freely said that he should have due praise for whatever good he has done, and be held strictly accountable before the people for his performance falling so far below his pretenses. It is said that his aim is to play the part, before the people, of the only man in the State fit to be trusted with the cause of reform, and in this he is to be thwarted, so far as the action of the convention can do it, aided as it is believed it will be by the general Republican sentiment of the State.

OTHER FEATURES OF THE PLATFORM.

This matter of canal reform and meeting the pretenses of the Democrats in the proper way has so engrossed attention up to this time that the other parts of the platform have not yet been much discussed. It will be hard money, of course, for rigid economy in public expenditures the Republicans have always both practiced and preached. The school question will be made prominent, the Republicans declaring in favor of the present system and against any division of the school funds. It is now certain that an anti-third-term resolution will be introduced, and, that being the case, it will be adopted. These will be the principal points of the platform, and they will be stated in such terse language that there is an agreeable prospect that the platform will not be any longer than it was last year.

THE TICKET.

After the platform the anxiety is to make an excellent ticket. The best men who can be induced to serve will be taken, without regard to locality. Strenuous exertions will be made to induce Judge Robertson to take the Controllership, and an effort will be made to force Judge Hale to stand for Attorney General. It is this class of public men who are wanted, and who will be chosen if they can be made. As yet, however, few other names have been mentioned in addition to those given yesterday, and none will be until to-morrow evening.

SCENE OF THE CONVENTION.

It is arranged that the convention shall be held in the Town Hall, which is admirably suited for the purpose.

A change has been made in the head-quarters of the State Committee, which will be in the small dining-room of the United States Hotel, instead of Parlor No. 1, as first determined.

REPUBLICAN DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

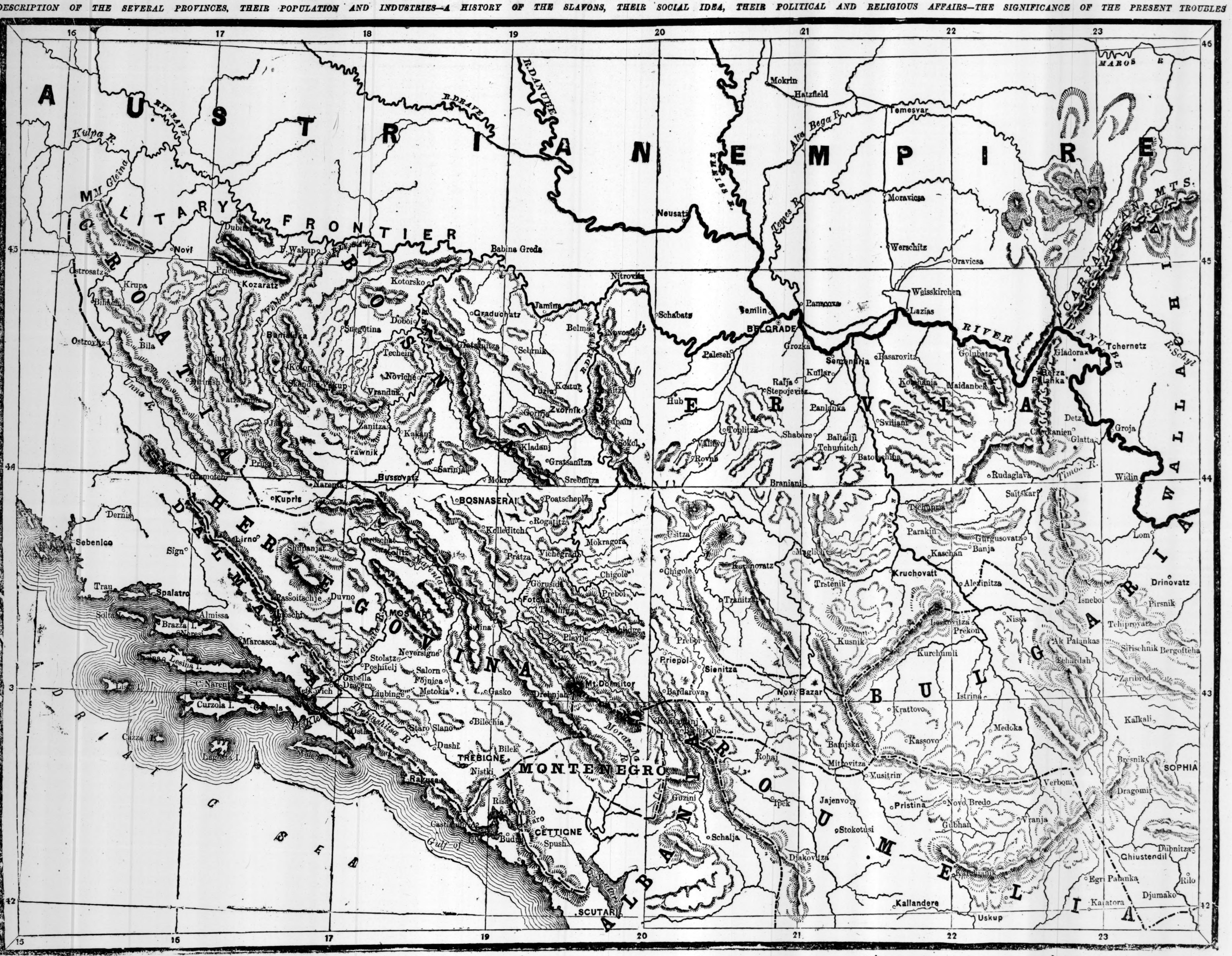
SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 5.—At the Republican Assembly District Convention held at this place yesterday, William A. Sackett, G. W. Town, and John A. Vrathan were chosen delegates to the State Convention. John T. Carr was chosen delegate to the Judicial Convention, and J. P. Butler, N. W. Houghton, and Douw Winne delegates to the Senatorial Convention. The convention indorsed the name of Hon. Charles S. Lester for Supreme Court Judge, and of Hon. George West for Senator.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 5.—George I. Post was nominated by the Republicans yesterday for member of Assembly from the First District, and John S. Brown from the Second District. The State delegates are as follows: First District, George G. Watson, George Rathbun, Sylvester Wright, and Henry Stokes; Second District, M. L. Williams, Jesse B. Young, H. W. Andrews, and John Underwood.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The following have been elected delegates to the Republican State Conventon: Livingston County, S. P. Alleng, J. L. Burleigh, A. A. Bunnell, J. W. Sickley; Monroe County, First District, A. S. Meliard, H. P. Wilbur, and C. S. Wright; Third District, George F. Danforth, Roman Glass, and Stephen Bennett.

THE EASTERN QUESTION---THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF THE STATES REVOLTING AGAINST TURKEY.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL PROVINCES, THEIR POPULATION AND INDUSTRIES—A HISTORY OF THE SLAVONS, THEIR SOCIAL IDEA, THEIR POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS—THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PRESENT TROUBLES



We publish this morning a map which we believe will be of material assistance to those who are interested in the Eastern question—a subject whose solution must eventually be found in the destruction of the Turkish rule in Europe. Whether that inevitable ending will arrive now, or be deferred for some few years more, is a question that will probably be solved in a few weeks. The provinces in revolt—Bosnia and the Herzegovina—have met with such success that the powers who consider it their interest to support the falling Sultan have thought it necessary to consult over the matter. One in particular, Austria, has warned the friendly independent State of Servia that she will not tolerate any assistance to the insurgents, but it is not believed that there will be any real interference if the Servians carry out their promises. For it is known by recent telegrams that the war party in Servia has gained the ascendancy, and though the Army of that State is small its militia is large and well armed. The other friendly State, Montenegro, is a land filled with warriors, who desire nothing better than an opportunity of harrassing the Moslemah. In the Crimean war the Serbs of Montenegro made a gallant flank diversion when the Russians marched into the Principalities, nor could the Lieutenant of Omar Pasha drive them out of their mountain fastnesses, when Russia abandoned her attempt and left her allies to shift for themselves.

The present condition of the struggle seems to be that the Turks who remain in the Herzegovina are shut up in Trebigne, a fortified city close to the Montenegrin frontier, and in Mostar, the capital city of the province. All the rest of the country is in the hands of the insurgents, who are in plain communication with Bosnia, and are assisted by bands of Serbs on the right hand, and by Christian Croats from Turkish Croatia on the left. On the south they are assisted by the Serbs of Montenegro. Their weak point is along the coast, which belongs to Austria. In former times, when the Herzegovina was an appanage of the Dukes of Dalmatia, as its name implies, Cattaro belonged to it. But when it was ceded to the Turks by the Austrians, the port of Cattaro remained with the narrow strip of Dalmatia. As the inhabitants of Dalmatia are Slavonic, the probability is that this weakness will not long continue and that the insurgents will claim Cattaro, which, historically and ethnologically, belongs to them. They have determined, according to the most recent telegrams, to insist upon independence, and will unite the two provinces into one under some Slavonic name. They also desire, as it would seem, to be ruled by a Christian prince from some one of the great powers.

In order to fully understand the geographical condition of Herzegovina, the present centre of the revolt against Turkey, it will be necessary to study its position in relation to the neighboring States.

Herzegovina stretches to the south-east a distance of some 160 miles, and is separated from the Adriatic by a long strip of land belonging to Dalmatia, Austria holding the coast line. To the north is Croatia, to the south Montenegro, on the east Bosnia and Servia. Politically and geographically Herzegovina is surrounded by friends. Though having no seaboard, save by passing through Dalmatia, the people there favor the insurrection. Turkey cannot send forces that way, nor prevent the revolted province from drawing men, provisions, and arms from the Adriatic coast. In case of disaster, as may have been seen by the last reports, the Herzegovinians not only derived material assistance from Dalmatia, but when hard pressed retreated across the borders of that province. The Austrian Government have, it is said, put a strict watch on the chief passes from Dalmatia, but have failed to prevent sympathizers from stealing across the frontier in considerable numbers.

On the eastern border of Herzegovina lies Bosnia. Bosnia, if not as much advanced in the contest, has had risings in the smaller towns and villages, and had driven out Turkish garrisons, depriving them of their arms. On the extreme east lies Servia, almost an independent State, and whose capital, Belgrade, is in open sympathy with the revolt. South-east is Montenegro, a province which, though diminutive in size and with a small population, has been foremost in all strifes with the Turkish power.

Herzegovina has an area of some 6,500 square miles, with a population of some 300,000 souls, of whom 185,000 belong to the Greek Church, 55,000 are Catholics, and the remaining 60,000 are Mohammedans. Its principal river is the Narenta, and its capital Mostar. Its final conquest by the Turks took place in 1699. At Trebinje, about the close of last month, severe fighting took place. The Turks in small force held the place, and alone prevented the other soldiers of the Sultan scattered through the province from being entirely driven out. A well-contested action occurred at Goransko, a small village near Metokia, on the road to Mostar. Here the insurgents appear to have gained a victory, and if the Viennese accounts are to be credited, it was questionable whether the Turks at Trebinje could hold their ground, as the defiles south were held by the insurgents.

Bosnia, lying to the north of Herzegovina, has an area of 25,000 square miles and a population of 1,150,000 people, of whom 435,000 belong to the Greek Church, 190,000 are Catholics, the Mohammedans numbering 420,000. Its principal river is the Save, a branch of the Danube, and its largest town is Bosna-Serai. Bosnia was annexed to Turkey in 1528, but has ever been disinclined to bear the yoke. The latest insurrections against Turkish rule were those of 1857–58–61. With her Austrian border, and a sympathetic population across the Save, Bosnia could render great assistance to the rebellion.

Montenegro, often prominent in modern political complications, is a semi-independent State, and like Servia, is ruled by a native Prince, subject to the sovereignty of the Porte. Its area is 1,700 square miles, with a population of 130,000. Montenegro is dependent on Austria for access to the Adriatic. Montenegro has been struggling for centuries for independence. As late as 1852 Omar Pasha with a large force was only able to quell the hardy mountaineers. In 1861, Montenegro assisted Herzegovina in an insurrection. There were Montenegrin troubles in 1874, and in January of this year a movement against Turkey was again commenced, which was closed by compromise in February.

Servia is perhaps the most important of the provinces, having a population of about 1,100,000, and an area of 12,600 square miles. Her capital, Belgrade, is a city of 15,000 inhabitants. The population is almost entirely Christian. Servia maintains an army of 4,000 soldiers, and can raise a force of 70,000 militia. Her present ruler is Prince Milos Todorovitsch Obrenovic. Servia was a Turkish province in 1717, when Prince Eugene conquered a part of it, but it was restored to Turkey in 1791. In 1807 the famous Czerny George drove the Turks out of the province, but in 1813, by force of arms, Czerny George was expelled from Servia, and she was reduced to a Pashalik. In 1816, under Milosh Obrenovitch, Servia obtained a semi-independent position. Since that time the rulers of Servia have been often deposed, and civil strife has been frequent. Taking the whole Christian population of Herzegovina, Bosnia, Montenegro, and Servia to be 2,930,000, the Mohammedan element seems to be about 500,000, or not more than seventeen to eighteen per cent., all in an area of some 46,000 square miles. Perhaps, save in Albania, where a very small proportion of the Slavs have adopted the Mussulman creed, the movement of the rebellion finds friends throughout the whole of the Northern and North-western Turkish Provinces.

The peculiar geographical position of the Turkish Provinces having been understood, it may be necessary to say something about the Slavons themselves. Unfortunately nothing can be written decidedly of their origin. Historians who have given their attention, no doubt with reason, to other parts of the subject, are apt to speak of the irruption of the Slavons into the northern provinces of the old Greek Empire. Than this statement nothing more inaccurate can well be conceived. The truth is so strange and peculiar that it is difficult to tell, nor can any one expect that the world will receive it when told. But the fact is that, so far back as history can well go into the mythic ages the Slavons have always been where they are now. They were invisible to the historian because, like a palimpsest they had been overlaid with other races who conquered them without a blow because they were not a fighting race. Philologists and ethnologists are now agreed that the race spoken of by Greek historians as agricultural Scythians who by their culture of the soil maintained the warlike and nomadic Scythians, were beyond the shadow of a doubt Slavs. This would place them eastward as far back as the north of the Caspian. Philology also shows that they were spread over the whole of Europe save the extreme north. No traces of them exist in Scandinavia, but they cultivated the plains and the marshy lands of the Elbe and occupied all the region along the Baltic which is dotted with lakes. There must have been a colony of them in England, in Wiltshire, for the word implies shire of the Wilts, or Wiletes, that is, the worshipers of the Wilas or Spirit-Powers, and this was the Slavonic religion before the advent of Christianity. All the lovely legends about the Wilis with which German literature abounds are of Slavonic origin, even that sweetest of all, the story of Undine, the Wila of a Spring. The eastern and northern shores of the Adriatic were populated by them in such numbers that they succeeded in impressing their characteristics of physiognomy upon their Italian rulers. For it is to the Slavonic Wends or Venetes that Venice owes its name, just as from them and not from Ostrogothic blood the Venetian ladies derive their charms of golden hair and deep blue eyes.

The social idea of the Slavons is so peculiar that it is evidently a thing apart from other Aryan civilizations. It resembles neither the clans of the Kelts, nor the municipalities of ancient Rome, nor the ponderous empires of the East, but is simpler and evidently more ancient than any. Its germ, its living principle, is a communistic village. The land was cultivated in common, and the harvests were shared among the different hearths, and when the children grew up and the land under cultivation was not sufficient for so many mouths, then the old men decided that a new colony should be planted. They chose a suitable place for the new village, always in spots favorable to agriculture, their almost sole pursuit, either on the bank of a river, or in valleys, or in the midst of woods, sometimes in plains, surrounded by marshes, but never in the mountains. When the spot had been chosen, two bullocks were yoked to a wagon, one white, the other black, and with the wheels they traced the lines of the new village. All inside was *zagon*, and belonged to the commune; all outside was *sudo*, and was foreign, and each village was called *swoboda*, or free, for the Slavons have ever loved liberty, though they have not always been able to enjoy it. The old men formed the governing power, and preserved among themselves all the secrets of agriculture, to which the males were initiated step by step as they advanced in years. The boy commenced by watching the cattle. When he grew up he was promoted to be a mower and reaper. When arrived at mature manhood he held the plow and broke and manured the soil, and when he became old and was admitted into the council of the old men, he arrived at the most honorable office, that of the sower. Although the land belonged to the commune, to each cottage there was attached half an acre of garden land, which belonged to the head of the family, as also did the instruments of husbandry employed, and the cattle. These were things that could be owned; but it was the opinion of the Slavons that the land could not be owned by anybody, and that it belonged only to the *swoboda*. And such is the persistent force of the Slavonic intellect, that in spite of the domination of other races and the force of alien ideas, this principle of land communism is to-day actively in force wherever the Slavons can develop according to their own ideas. It is not too much to say that in the great heart of the Slavon land, the Russian Empire, there are countless villages precisely similar to those that were in existence thousands of years ago, before even the proud City of Rome sprang from obscurity.

Besides the culture of wheat and rye, the only cereals which the Slavons raised, they made linen and cloth, and worked iron, to the extent, at least, of fabricating agricultural implements. To do this requires considerable skill, since the blade of a scythe should be of excellent material, and, indeed, becomes in war a far more formidable weapon than the more-pretentious sword. The Slavon peasantry, down to 1863, went into the battle-field with no other weapon than their scythes, fastened to steel poles. Consequently, there can be no doubt that in these little communities there was a thorough knowledge of all the mechanic arts which were practiced in our own villages until recent days. This would be a sufficient proof if no other existed that the Slavons are a branch of the great Aryan family. But there is a far stronger one, in the dead language of the modern Slaves, the *Slovak*, which is the ecclesiastical language of all the Slavonic countries, whether Catholic or Greek Church. In this regard it may be thought to resemble the Latin of one and the Greek of the other. But this is not so, because it bears the strongest possible relation to all the Slavonic languages spoken to-day, which have grown out of it. They are changed not from extraneous causes, like the Italian or the French, which have both been overwhelmed by foreign additions, but by the laws of development and growth, which change a language as they do a new-born infant. The closest parallel which could be brought would be between the Sanscrit and the Devanagari of Hindostan, or rather of India. This Slovak language is so akin to the Vedic or pre-Sanscrit, the mother of all the Aryan tongues, that the fact of the Slavonic tribes being Aryan is most undoubted. Yet one cannot help seeing that their social idea, though it would preserve them in purity and innocence, would also prevent all progress. If it had not been, therefore, for the advent of extraneous powers, Slavon nationalities would have been impossible. And from the time that warrior races settled among this people—not as conquerors, but as loving guardians—their advent into the domain of history may be dated.

The Slavonic communities settled eastward of the Teutons would probably have become a prey either to the Tartars on the east or to the Germans on the west. For, though they may have possessed individual courage—and even that is dubious—yet they had no conception of military organization. In the sixth century there appeared for the first time among the Slavons of the Vistula and the Carpathian Mountains mounted warriors, who called themselves Lechs and Czechs. From the former have descended the brave Lithuanians, from the latter the Poles and Bohemians. The national impulses which they gave to their Slavon friends resulted in the foundation of empires, which attracted the attention of the Popes, whose missionaries found little difficulty in converting them. Their subsequent history is pretty well known to the world, and therefore need not be discussed. But two centuries previously hordes of mounted warriors called Bulgars, who were certainly Turan or Tartar, burst from the Ukraine into the lands of the Danube and conquered the whole Slavon country comprised by the Romans under the names of Illyria and Mœsia. These people at that time were living in their villages contentedly under the authority of the Roman Emperors. The Bulgars made themselves masters without any difficulty of all the country down as far as the Mountains of Hœmus, now known as the Balkan, and in the course of centuries became a most formidable empire. In the ninth century they even besieged Constantinople. But in the succeeding century arose for once a warlike Emperor, Basil, surnamed the Killer of Bulgars, who, in a war of thirty years, annihilated their power, destroyed their Empire, and made the Slavons once more an integral part of the Empire.

During this long term of five centuries the Bulgars not only entirely forgot their own language, of which not a trace exists except the first syllable of their name, but also became Christian. For it was in the Bulgar Empire, including what the ancients called Illyria, Mœsia, Macedonia, and Thrace, that the first books of prayers were written in the *Slovak* dialect. Whatever else may be doubtful, this is certain, and it is also certain that when the Bulgar Empire was destroyed, the best feeling prevailed between the Greeks of Constantinople, and the Slavonic communities who were now without masters. For they nominated the Grand Zupan a sort of viceroy, who was supposed to oversee and direct the policy of the Zupans of the different provinces into which the Slavon lands had been divided by the Romans. The Bulgars, who had fallen heir to the Roman lands in this region, had accepted the Roman institutions, but it is obvious that during their sway the idea of governing had crept into the Slavonic intellects, for Zupan is a Slavon word, and means Great Sir. And out of Mœsia and Illyria rose up a Slavonic Zupan, in the year 1120, who united these provinces, and gave to them the Slavonic name of Serbia, which means land of Serbs, (Lords.) His name was Bela Urosez, and he founded the Serbian dynasty of the family of Niemanicz, which endured until destroyed with the Serbian Kingdom, at the fatal battle of Kossowo. The Princes of the Niemanicz, although without the least tincture of Norman blood, behaved exactly as if they had been Normans. The sons of Bela Urosez divided his heritage among themselves, and their descendants divided theirs, and they fought to get the whole, precisely like the sons of William the Conqueror, or the Varangian Grand Dukes of Russia. But as, moreover, they had constantly before them the shocking example of Constantinople in its decadence, they were more inhuman than any Norman or Varangian Prince. They seem to have had no bowels. They put out the eyes of their brothers, and they murdered their fathers with a facility which is horrifying. And they attempted to strengthen themselves on their blood-stained thrones by invoking the authority of religion.

The schism between the Pope of Rome and the Patriarch of Constantinople found the Serbians on the side of the latter. But the Zupans and the Niemanicz Kings and Princes, whenever they were losing ground in their constant intestine wars, appealed to Rome and declared themselves Romanists. All through this doleful page of Slavonic history there is constant mention of struggles between the two rituals, with an evident preference on the part of the people for the Greek. Some Princes were solemnly crowned with anointing oils from both quarters, and were friends of the Patriarch and the Pope at the same time. But at length out of this chaos came a strong Government and an almost universal Greek ritual. Stefan Duseczan, a lineal descendant of Bela Urosez, made himself sole governor of the present provinces of Bulgaria, Bosnia, Servia, Albania, Macedon, Transylvania, the Principalities, and all the coast land of Dalmatia, including Ragusa, the Venice of the Slavons, and Cattaro the White. He proclaimed himself Tsar, the Slavonic rendering of the word Cæsar, and menaced Constantinople. To that ancient city not much territory was now left, only Roumelia and the provinces south. And to resist the formidable Tsar Stefan, the Greek Emperor called in as allies the Turks who were then on the other side of the Straits of Marmora, and had only made plundering incursions into Roumelia. But the Turks did not care to respond during the lifetime of the formidable Slavonic hero; and besides, the Sultan Amurath had considerable embarrassments in the far-off East. The Tsar Duseczan died, leaving the throne of his extended Empire to a young child, who was immediately pounced upon and killed by a great chief named Woucaczin, who had royal rank, although not styled King, and who, as Zupan, ruled over Bosnia and Dalmatia, including the present Herzegovina and Montenegro. This broke up the great Slavon Empire, for all the Zupans immediately proclaimed themselves independent. The chief of these were Woucaczin, Yug, the Zupan of the Macedonian, Albanian, and Thracian lands, and Lazo or Lazarus, Prince of Serbia proper, which then included the little patch now called Servia, Roumania, and part of Bessarabia. These three Princes then made war on each other in the bloodiest fashion until their arms were called to another quarter.

The Sultan Amurath, having settled his affairs in Hindostan, had now time to answer to the appeal of the Greek Emperor in Constantinople. But the dreaded Tzar Duseczan being now dead, there was no need of Amurath, and the Greek ruler besought the Slavon Princes to aid him against the Turks, whom he had himself invoked. The Serbian chiefs Woucaczin, Yug, and King Lazo came with a great army to overthrew Amurath; but he, being a very skillful general, surprised them at Taganrog, in Krim Tartary, overthrew them utterly, and killed two of the leaders, Woucaczin and Yug. And he prepared to invade the Danubian lands, having a great fleet in the Black Sea; but fortunately for King Lazo, his affairs in India made him hurry there promptly, which gave the Serbians some respite. But eighteen years afterward his fleet sailed to the Danube, and entering one of the several mouths, he penetrated into the Serbian land, demanding tribute. Lazo appealed to Christendom, and Christendom made no reply. So, collecting all the forces he could from Bulgaria, Servia, Albania, Bosnia, and Dalmatia, he placed himself at their head and encamped at Kossowo to meet the enemy.

When there had been three Generals at Taganrog, Amurath and the Turks had been the victors. But King Lazo, by all accounts, was brave, beloved, and a good leader. The fortune of that fatal day might have been with the Serbians but for the fact that there were dissensions among the host. King Lazo had no sons, but two sons-in-law—Prince Wuk and Prince Milosch—one of whom would succeed to the throne. The sisters hated each other with a force that surpassed even the ambitious fury of their husbands. The wife of Wuk, finding by the surest signs that Prince Milosch was beloved not only by his father-in-law, King Lazo, but by all the chiefs and warriors who had assembled, persuaded her husband to turn traitor and sell himself to the Turks. He yielded, and entered into correspondence with them. Then, to cover his treason, he accused the valiant Prince Milosch of being in treaty with the enemy, and of having betrayed the Serbian cause. Milosch, stung by these calumnies to which he could only oppose furious denials, assembled the knights who were dearest to him, told them of the dishonor that had been put upon him, and asked who would assist him in wiping it out. They all pledged themselves to die with him. At midnight the party, armed and mounted on their war chargers, rode through the encampment of the Turks, bearing down all opposition until they reached the tent of the Sultan Amurad, whom Milosch slew with his own hand. Then they ranged through the camp killing every one until they were finally cut to pieces. But this heroic sacrifice availed nothing, for the soldiers of Milosch would not fight when their leader was slain on account of their hatred of Wuk, who withdrew his men on the morning of the battle. King Lazo fought with the remainder of his troops at immense odds, and after prodigies of valor was taken alive and brought before the savage Bajazet, who reproached him with the death of his father Amurad. Lazo answered with firmness, reproaching the Turk for invading his territories, but before he could finish, the Sultan beckoned the executioner, who took off his head while he was yet speaking. This was the end of the last King of the Serbians. Bajazet accorded a principality to Wuk Brankowicz, the traitor, who consummated his infamy by turning Turk. And in this way began the apostacy of some of the Slavon people to Mohammedanism, the chief falling away being in Albania, Macedon, and Thrace, though there were, and still are, Mohammedan Slavons in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and in Bulgaria.

The esthetic influences are strong among the Slavons, and strongest of all among the Serbians, who are the poets par excellence of the race. Driven by Turkish force and oppression to the mountains, the Serbians preserved their nationality in the rude villages of the Illyrian Alps, where they developed a race of rhapsodists who wove in song the tragic stories of the past. To this day among the Bosnian, Serbian, and Montenegrin hills the story of Kossowo's fatal field, the treachery of Wuk Brankowicz, the heroism of Milosch, the beauty of the Queen Militza, and the bravery of her husband, the King Lazo, are sung with never-failing rapture. And as Serbia, the centre of the national feeling, succeeded in making for itself within the past few years a real independence, the other provinces that were once an integral part of the Serbian land felt the inspiration of liberty and determined to become free. They look to Serbia for assistance and advice, nor could any potentate live in Serbia for five minutes who would resist the claim. That there will be a colossal effort to revive the old Serbian Empire can hardly be doubted. But it will probably be under the leadership of one more attuned to the national feeling than Prince Milan. A hero may perhaps arise who shall become as powerful and rule as wisely as Stefan Dusczan, the first Tzar. Among the mountains of the wild lands westward there are plenty of heroes who pant for the opportunity to drive out forever the crescent and star and the horsetails of the Mohammedan. The feeble bonds of the policy of Austria quaking for Transylvania, Croatia, and Dalmatia will be burst asunder as Samson split the green withes that bound his strong limbs. And the Slavon lands will be held at length by Slavon hands.

What part the Slavons of the North may have in this drama it is hard to say. All the Slavons of the South are either Greek Christians or Mussulmans, and, therefore, they are bound by strong ties to Russia. But the language which they speak is far more nearly allied to the Czech than any other, and the lamp of literature from which they have kindled again the fire of Serbian learning and poesy has unquestionably been Czech. The Bohemians and the Poles have given to the Serbians a sympathy which has been received with tears, and has knit the families together by a strong bond of love. And though it is true that the Greek ritual leads them to Russia, yet not so forcibly as one might fancy. For the Slavons, above all things, detest the Greeks, whose cowardice and want of prudence brought the Turk into Europe. These mongrel curs whom the world in defiance of ethnology has determined to regard as the descendants of the fair-haired Hellenes, have been bought souls and bodies by the great Czar, and all their policy is dictated by him. Take away the Turks, and the Greeks would soon be pushed out of the land, for they are incapable of the steady industry of the Slavons, who love labor and think it honorable. The Greek is a merchant, or a beggar, or a priest, or a pirate, or a brigand, or a diplomatist, but he is not a worker in the best sense of the word. He gives nothing to industry, nothing to science, nothing to literature. Despite their misfortunes, the Slavons have contrived to keep abreast with the civilization of the age. In philology, ethnology, botany, chemistry, obstetrics, and literature, Russian, Polish, and Bohemian writers are in the very first rank. The Polish gentlemen, taught by misfortune to cease a hopeless struggle, have become manufacturers, and their fabrics have already chased the clumsy German goods out of the Russian market. If, then, the Slavons are permitted by bondholders and Christians to remove the hideous obstacle to progress which has bound them for so long, it cannot be doubted that they will display a desire for improvement and will show a development which will be for the glory and the benefit of the civilized world. That they will make the valleys of the Serbian land a hundred times more fruitful in agricultural resources may be, at least, safely relied on.

NEWS FROM SYRIA.

CHOLERA IN DAMASCUS—RAIDS BY THE DRUSES—GENERAL DISORDER.

The *Jawaib* of Constantinople publishes the following from its correspondent at Damascus: The present state of Damascus is deplorable in the extreme, owing to a variety of causes, among them the prevalence of cholera, which was brought from the direction of Hamah by the troops who were moved from thence to garrison Khan Danun, about three hours' distance from this city. On the outbreak of the disease a number of Christian and Jewish families, among whom it first appeared, fled hither and thither. These were subsequently followed by a still larger number of Muslims, and there can be no doubt that this dispersion has tended to modify the plague, for whereas at first there were eighty to ninety attacked daily, of whom one half at least died, the attacks have now diminished to eighty a day. Then, again, owing to the sudden garrisoning of Khan Danun, the Druses of the Hauran, who are the confederates of the Arabs in razzias, freebooting, plundering merchants, and attacking detached villages, took mortal offense, and during the last three months they have succeeded in carrying off 40,000 sheep and goats, besides many camels with their young. Three days ago their Shaikhs received orders from the Governor to wait upon him at Damascus, and to restore all the captured booty. They accordingly presented themselves before his Excellency, were loud in their professions of loyalty, received the usual dresses of honor, and left with the alleged intention of making the Arabs give up all the booty. They succeeded, no one knows how, in obtaining possession of about 3,000 sheep, and then arranged that they should be waylaid on the road by their confederates, insomuch that they brought only a few of the sheep to Damascus. The Governor, convinced that he had been deceived, forthwith ordered the garrison at Khan Danun to detachments to different places in the Hauran to prevent such outrages in the future. On hearing this, the Shaikhs assembled together at Shakah, one of the villages of Laja, in the Hauran, and agreed unanimously to set the authorities at defiance. They have been as good as their word, for they have stopped the roads and detained the goods of the traveling merchants. Just now Ibrahim-al-Kadhmany, the Shaikh of the two Druse villages of Shakah and al-Janinah, has come in, bringing with him 50,000 piastres due to the Government. According to his statement all the Druses are loyal, but they have a strong objection to garrisons being placed in the forts of the Hauran. His Excellency explained to him that such garrisons were absolutely necessary to protect the district and the trade that passed through it, and could not possibly harm those who were disposed to be loyal and peaceful. Such is the actual state of affairs here.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 4.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

2000	Western Union..	78½	20	Del., Lack. & W..	120¼
1000	do..........	78⅜	1100	North-western..	39⅜
1600	do..........	78½	800	do..........	39¼
100	do.......b3.	78½	500	do.......s3.	39⅜
200	N. Y. C. & Hud...	104⅝	600	do..........	39½
8000	Pacific Mail.....	37⅛	1000	Lake Shore.....	57⅝
100	do.......c.	37⅛	800	do..........	57½
200	do.......s3.	37⅛	2000	do..........	57⅝
100	Union Pacific...	73⅜	100	do.......s3.	57⅝
100	do..........	73¼	1400	do..........	57¾
100	Erie Railway.....	17⅜	100	do.......c.	57¾
900	do..........	17¼	100	do......b10.	57⅝
400	do..........	17⅛	1800	do.......s3.	57⅝
200	do..........	17	1600	do..........	57¾
100	do......s15.	17	400	St. Paul Pref.....	63⅛
200	do.......b3.	17⅛	100	St. Paul..........	36⅛
100	do..........	17⅛	1200	do..........	36
300	do..........	17¼	700	do..........	36⅛
20	Harlem..........	134½	500	do.......s3.	36⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.........120⅛	$10,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 R.........115⅝
4,500 U. S. 5s, '81, C.......12.117⅛	10,000 do......12.115⅝

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000	Conn. 6s, '81, ind.........	120⅝	800	Lake Shore......	56¾
500	U.S.5-20C.'65,n.	118¼	3600	do.......s3.	56⅝
4,000	Un. Pac., 1st...	102⅝	700	do..........	56⅝
5,000	do..........	102½	400	do.......b3.	56¾
50	Western Union...	78¾	100	do..........	56¾
900	do..........	79⅛	200	do..........	56⅝
100	do.......s3.	79	1500	do..........	56¾
100	do.......s3.	78⅞	1600	do.......s3.	56⅞
1400	do..........	78⅞	700	do..........	57
100	Harlem..........	133	1300	do.......b3.	57
800	Pacific Mail......	36⅞	1300	do..........	56⅞
1400	do..........	37	1100	do..........	56¾
55	N. Y. C. & Hudson.	104⅞	1000	do..........	56⅝
700	do..........	104¾	5000	do.......s3.	56½
100	Erie Pref.........	34	600	North-western...	39½
100	Erie Railway......	16⅞	100	do.......b3.	39½
700	do.......b3.	17	200	do..........	39⅜
100	Ohio & Miss...b3.	19	300	do.......s3.	39¼
100	St. L. & K. C. Pf..	30½	300	do..........	39⅜
100	St. Paul Pf.......	63¼	100	North-western Pf.	54¾
100	do..........	63⅛	50	St. Paul.........	36⅛
200	do..........	63	300	do..........	35⅞
			100	do......s60.	35½

MONDAY, Sept. 6—A. M.

The Bank Statement shows a further loss in reserve this week of $1,022,725, but the banks are still strong and hold $19,869,400 reserve in excess of legal requirements. The specie is down $1,834,800, in consequence of the increased absorption of gold by the Treasury for Customs, and probably the shipment of some coin to California by rail. The decrease of $2,857,000 in deposits is larger than it should be, considering the changes in the other items; but it should be borne in mind that the statement is made up on a system of averages, and hence such discrepancies are liable to occur. It is possible that some National Bank notes may have been sent away, and, if so, this would explain the large decrease in deposits. The loans are up $497,400, legal tenders $97,600, and circulation $104,400.

The following shows the condition of the banks this week compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Aug. 28.	Sept 4.	Sept 5, 1874.
Loans.........	$282, 36,900	$282,834,300	$279,084,900
Specie.........	12,045,100	10,210,300	18,891,300
Legal tenders.	70,508,700	70,606,300	65,604,700
Deposits.......	246,646,700	243,783,800	234,746,000
Circulation....	18,021,000	18,125,400	25,662,400

The money market went through some unusual changes during the early part of the week, which, however, is nearly always the case upon a sharp decline in stocks, this being attended with more or less shifting of loans. During the flurry call loans touched 6 ₱ cent., and considerable amounts were placed at 3@4 ₱ cent.; but when affairs at the Stock Exchange became more settled the market quickly assumed its old condition of ease, and the supply of capital was excessively abundant, especially toward the close, when borrowers on call supplied their wants at 1@2 ₱ cent. In discounts the rates for prime mercantile paper ranged from 4½ to 6 ₱ cent., with less doing at the former rate than last week.

The foreign advices were not especially important. The Bank of England lost £299,607 sterling during the week ending Wednesday, and since then £35,000 additional has been reported withdrawn on balance. Consols at London were weaker, and declined to 94⅜@94½. United States bonds were strong and higher in the late dealings, especially for 10-40s. On Saturday the London Stock Exchange was again closed for repairs. The Bank of France gained 26,894,000 francs for the week. The sterling exchange market was "demoralized" in consequence of a scarcity of cash gold, and business was done as low as $4 84 for bankers' sixty days' sterling, and $4 87 for demand, the nominal rates having been reduced from $4 87 and $4 89½ to $4 85 and $4 88. Toward the close the market was firmer and business was at $4 84½@$4 85, and $4 87½@$4 88. The demand for exchange from the importers was very limited, as they are now engaged in withdrawing goods from bond to meet the increased wants of the Fall trade, which utilizes all the gold they can spare for the present. Gold was strong and advanced from 113⅞ to 113¾, and the market was more active. The sale of only $4,000,000 gold by the Treasury during September, the scarcity of cash gold, and the transfers of coin to California were the chief reasons for the strength of the market. Subsequently a decline to 113¾ ensued, the early advance having brought out considerable amounts of long gold; while the large calls for bonds by the Treasury and the weakness of exchange were also calculated to weaken the premium. The latest transactions were at 114½@114⅝, and the market closed firm under the large decrease of specie in the bank statement. Cash gold loaned as high as 3-32 per diem for use, but the greater portion of the business was at 6 ₱ cent. per annum to 1-32 per diem. On Saturday borrowers paid at the opening 1-32@3-64 for its use, but finally loans were made flat and at 2 ₱ cent. for carrying. The Treasury on Thursday awarded $1,000,000 gold at 114.05 and 114.06.

Government bonds were somewhat irregular, but on Friday became strong and prices generally advanced, the improvement being maintained at the close. On Wednesday Secretary Bristow issued a call for $13,000,000 5-20s of 1864, of which $8,000,000 were for the Sinking Fund and the balance for account of the Syndicate, who have until Nov. 1 the option to take the remaining balance of the new 5 ₱ cents. In railroad mortgages there was a weaker feeling in the early dealings, and prices declined more in sympathy with the unsettled market for stocks than from any other cause. Late in the week the demand was active and a recovery took place, the improvement having been most marked in the Pacific issues, Harlem firsts, New-York Central, and Chicago and North-western consolidated. State bonds continued dull and without important change outside of Virginia consolidated, ex-matured coupons, which advanced to 61 after an early decline from 60½ to 60.

The railroad and miscellaneous share speculation was more active than of late, and much excitement characterized the dealings. The course of the market in the early part of the week was toward lower prices, and a decline ranging from ½ to 6¼ per cent. took place. Western Union was conspicuous in the decline, dropping from 83¾ to 77½. Large sales by prominent operators, and reports of the failure of the negotiations for a consolidation with the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, were the chief causes assigned for the decline. After Western Union, the largest dealings were in Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, North-western, Erie, Union Pacific, and Ohio and Mississippi. Lake Shore, under a heavy pressure to sell, declined from 61⅛ to 56½, with no recovery at the close. The fluctuations in Pacific Mail were confined within a narrow range, the highest price touched having been 37¼ and the lowest 36¾. The ratification of the agreement with the Panama Railroad Company doubtless contributed to the steadiness of the stock. North-western common declined to 38½, and the preferred from 56¼ to 53⅞; Rock Island from 108½ to 106½; St. Paul from 37¾ to 35½, and the preferred from 64¼ to 61¾, and Union Pacific from 74½ to 71¾. Toward the close of the week there was a partial recovery from the decline, and the market exhibited a somewhat steadier tone. The extreme prices for Erie were 15 and 17⅝, and the closing quotation 16⅞@17. Investment shares were generally firm.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Saturday, Sept. 5, 1874.
American Gold..................	114⅝	113⅞	109¾
U. S. 5s, 1881, coup...........	117⅛	116⅞	112½
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862.......	116¼	116¼	112½
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867.......	120¼	119⅞	117⅝
New-York Central...............	104¾	103¾	103
Chicago and Rock Island........	108½	106½	99¾
Pacific Mail...................	38	36⅝	48½
St. Paul Common................	37¾	35½	33⅝
St. Paul Preferred.............	64¼	61¾	53¾
Western Union..................	83¾	77½	78½
Union Pacific..................	74½	71¾	30⅜
Lake Shore.....................	61⅛	56½	73⅜
Toledo and Wabash..............	6⅜	5¾	32¾
North-western Common...........	41⅝	38½	36⅞
North-western Preferred........	56¼	53⅞	56¼
Del., Lack. and Western........	120	119½	108
New-Jersey Central.............	110½	110	104
Panama.........................	133	133	..
Erie...........................	17⅝	15	33¾
Ohio and Mississippi...........	19⅛	18½	24½
C., C. & I. C..................	4¼	4¼	9
Harlem.........................	134½	133	126

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—SEPT. 4.

	Highest.	Lowest.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central..	104¾	104⅝	104⅜	104⅞
Harlem...........	134⅛	133	133½	134
Erie.............	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	17
Erie Preferred...	34	34	34	34¼
Lake Shore.......	57¾	56½	56½	56⅝
Wabash...........	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
North-western....	39½	39¼	39⅜	39½
North-western Pref.	54⅞	54¾	54⅞	55
Rock Island......	107¾	107⅝	107¾	107⅞
Mil. & St. Paul..	36⅛	35⅞	35¾	35⅞
Mil. & St. Paul Pf..	63¼	62¾	62⅞	63
Michigan Central..	63⅛	62	62¼	62½
Illinois Central..	97½	97½	97½	98¼
Union Pacific....	73⅜	73	73	73¼
Ohio & Miss......	19	18¾	18⅞	19
Missouri Pacific..	47	47	47	47½
Western Union....	79¼	78⅜	78¾	78⅞
Pacific Mail.....	37¼	36¾	36⅞	37
Amer. Mer. Un. Ex.	59½	59½	59¼	60

The import entries at New-York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July 1, 2 and 3..	$3,184,094	Aug. 7..........	$4,786,292
July 10.........	4,341,801	Aug. 14.........	8,843,947
July 17.........	6,641,829	Aug. 21.........	7,660,230
July 24.........	7,001,511	Aug. 28.........	7,572,013
July 31.........	5,803,769	Sept. 4.........	5,770,713
Total...........			$61,546,289
Total same period in 1874....			70,996,807
Decrease in 1875........			$9,450,518

The export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July 6..........	$6,190,158	Aug. 10.........	$5,214,657
July 13.........	5,013,248	Aug. 17.........	4,740,000
July 20.........	6,203,632	Aug. 24.........	4,499,335
July 27.........	5,793,286	Sept. 4.........	4,146,312
Aug. 3..........	4,325,682		
Total...........			$46,126,340
Total same period of 1874....			52,848,876
Decrease in 1875........			$6,722,486
Gold, Sept. 4, 1875......			114¼
Gold, Sept. 4, 1874......			109¾

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July 1, 2, and 3..	$2,785,851	Aug. 7.........	$1,123,918
July 10.........	2,959,605	Aug. 14........	1,572,520
July 17.........	1,962,221	Aug. 21........	622,078
July 24.........	815,879	Aug. 28........	444,853
July 31.........	230,595	Sept. 4........	453,175
Total...........			$12,976,595
Total same period of 1874....			11,408,668
Increase in 1875........			$1,567,927

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July 1, 2, and 3........	$844,000	$2,125,000
July 10.................	1,885,000	2,307,000
July 17.................	2,168,724	1,532,067
July 24.................	2,157,935	786,931
July 31.................	2,543,000	553,000
Aug. 7..................	2,803,100	2,261,600
Aug. 14.................	2,556,700	395,700
Aug. 21.................	2,262,333	176,486
Aug. 28.................	3,635,600	2,020,000
Sept. 4.................	2,384,833	758,931
Total...................	$22,741,225	$12,917,665
Total same date 1874....	24,350,006	22,467,763

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the firm name of TIMPSON & GILLESPY, for the transaction of a general banking and commission business, at No. 15 New st.
C. F. TIMPSON,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1875. J. W. GILLESPY.

☞ WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Seven per cent. convertible Sinking Fund Bonds, having twenty-five years to run. Interest payable May and November. A limited amount for sale by
WORK, STRONG & CO.,
No. 36 Broad st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 4, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.........	10	Molasses, bbls.......	56
Beans, bbls.........	22	Moss, bales..........	29
Copper, bbls........	79	Leather, sides.......	4,380
Cotton, bales.......	101	Sugar, bbls..........	135
Flour, bbls.........	5,088	Oil-cake, pks........	1,330
Meal, bbls..........	192	Pork, bbls...........	474
Wheat, bushels......	165,880	Cut-meats, pks.......	1,578
Corn, bushels.......	84,750	Lard, tcs............	3,693
Oats, bushels.......	34,200	Butter, pks..........	2,166
Malt, bushels.......	8,000	Cheese, pks..........	10,604
Barley, bushels.....	500	Spelter, pcs.........	620
Grass-seed, bags....	128	Skins, bales.........	62
Eggs, bbls..........	953	Starch, pks..........	2,115
Grease, pks.........	12	Stearine, pks........	52
Hemp, bales.........	5	Tallow, pks..........	3
Hops, bales.........	43	Tobacco, hhds........	30
Hides, No...........	6,313	Tobacco, pks.........	121
Hides, bdls.........	1,930	Wool, bales..........	34
Lead, pigs..........	260	Whisky, bbls.........	443

ASHES—Have been inactive and nominally unchanged in price. Pots quoted nominally at $5@$6 ₱ 100 ℔, from receivers and jobbers, and Pearls at $7 75@$8.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been in fair demand within the range of from 32c.@34½c. ₱ ℔.

CANDLES—Have been quite sparingly dealt in at unaltered rates, with Adamantine quoted at 12½c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ ℔.

COAL—Anthracite has been in fairly active request, on the basis of the revised prices for the current month. Other kinds rather quiet at about former figures. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7@$7 50; Scotch Gas, $7 25@$8; Provincial Gas, $5; American Gas, $6 50@$7 25; Cumberland Soft, $6@$6 50; American Cannel, $12@$14, and Anthracite at $5 25@$6 50 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Has been in slack demand, since our last, with Maracaibo quoted at 26c.@30c.; Caracas, 14c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 8c.@8¼c., gold.

COFFEE—Dull; quotations nominally unchanged.

COTTON—Has been very quiet for early delivery, the limited offerings of desirable grades operating, to some extent, against free dealings. Prices have been without important change. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 913 bales, (of which 583 bales were on last evening,) including 748 bales to spinners and 165 bales to speculators....The dealings for forward delivery shows a fair degree of animation, with prices opening about 1-16c. ₱ ℔. higher, and subsequently receding 1-32c. ₱ ℔., closing about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,300 bales, (of which 4,400 bales were on last evening, and 13,900 bales were to-day,) with 1,200 bales more at the calls, on basis of Middling, with September options closing at 13 1-32c. @13 11-16c.; October, 13 5-16c.@13 11-32c.; November, 13¼c.@13 9-32c.; December, 13⅜c.@13 9-32c.; January, 13 11-32c.; February, 13½c.@13 17-32c.; March, 13 11-16c.@13 23-32c.; April, 13 27-32c.@13⅞c.; May, 14 1-16c.@14 3-32c.; June, 14 7-32c.@14¼c.; July, 14 13-32c.@14 7-16c.; August, 14 19-32c.@14⅝c. ₱ ℔. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 101 bales, all by railway, and at all the shipping ports were 1,402 bales, against 736 bales same day last week....The week's exports hence have been 2,277 bales, including 1,578 bales to Liverpool, 200 bales to Bremen, and 499 bales to Reval.... The exports from all the ports year ending with Sept. 1, 1875, were 2,811,424 bales, against 2,675,770 bales the previous year. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary...........	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12¼
Strict Ordinary....	12¾	12¾	12⅞	12¾
Good Ordinary......	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
Strict Good Ordinary.	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Low Middling.......	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	14⅛
Strict Low Middling.	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14⅜
Middling...........	14⅝	14⅝	14¾	14⅞
Good Middling......	15	15⅛	15⅜	15¼
Strict Good Middling.	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝
Middling Fair......	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅛
Fair...............	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛

Stained.

Good Ordinary......	12⅛	Low Middling.......	13⅜
Strict Ordinary....	12⅝	Middling...........	13¾

EARTHENWARE—Has been in liberal supply and generally weak in price, on a moderate inquiry.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been dull and somewhat nominal since our last; No. 1 quoted at from $2 20@$2 30, currency, short to full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been comparatively quiet to-day. The demand has been on a restricted scale for nearly all kinds. Shipping Extras, in lines, have been moving slowly at about former quotations. A further advance of 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl. has been claimed on Minnesota Extras, in view of the discouraging crops and harvest reports from Minnesota, but the extreme rise insisted upon very effectually checks operations. The sales since our last have been 10,900 bbls. of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 60, mainly at $4 25@$4 50; poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 90@$5 50, chiefly at from $5 25@$5 50 for fair to choice; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 60@$6, chiefly at $5 75@$6; good to very fancy do., $6@$6 50, chiefly at $6 10@$6 25; City Mills Extra, $5 85@$7 15; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 60@$6, mainly at $5 60@$6; good to fancy do., $6@$6 50, mostly at $6 10@$6 35; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5 60@$8 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, plain, $6 25@$7 85, mainly at $6 50@$7 50, and patent at $7 25@$9, and other grades as in our last. Included in the sales were 3,850 bbls. shipping stock....Southern Flour quiet at former rates; sales, 650 bbls....Rye Flour unchanged; sales, 325 bbls....Corn-meal steady; sales, 650 bbls., including 200 bbls. Golden Ear at $4 40, delivered.

GRAIN—A very slow movement has been reported in Spring Wheat, especially in other than No. 2 Chicago, with prices quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower. Export demand checked in part by the scarcity of freight room on berth. Winter Wheat very quiet and somewhat irregular. Sales have been reported, since our last, for early delivery, of 93,000 bushels at 42c. for strictly choice No. 2 Duluth Spring; $1 31 for prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 26@$1 30 for soft to about good do.; $1 26 for fair do., (16,000 bushels,) in store, with $1 33 reported as the best general bid, and up to $1 35@$1 36 asked for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, (with 4,000 bushels strictly prime sold at $1 35;) $1 10@$1 30 for new Red Western, odd car lots, and $1 38 for new Amber Michigan (2,000 bushels....Corn has been comparatively quiet, the export inquiry having been very moderate, but prices have been without further important change since the close of yesterday; sales have been reported of 11,000 bushels at 77c.@77½c. for good to prime sailing vessel new Mixed Western, afloat, canal stock; 78c.@79½c. for good to choice do., car lots; 73c.@77c. for ordinary to choice steamer do. do., mainly at 73½c.@75c., afloat; 68c.@72c. for damaged and heated do.; 78c.@80c. for new Yellow Western; 78c. for choice new sailing vessel Mixed Western, in store; 79c.@79½c. (nominally) for prime old Mixed Western, in store....Rye, Barley, and Malt dull and nominally unchanged....Oats have been in less demand; new have been quoted 1c. a bushel lower; old about steady. Sales have been reported of 64,500 bushels at 59c. for strictly prime old Mixed Chicago, afloat; 40c.@53c. for very poor to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 49c.@52c. for about good to prime; 41c.@54c. for new White Western; 50c.@53c. for new Mixed State; 50c.@54c. for new White do., and 46c. for new Black Western (12 car-loads.) And for forward delivery, 20,000 bushels prime Mixed Chicago, October option, at 48c. ₱ bushel. ....Hay, Straw, and Feed without important alteration....The week's exports hence for European ports include 16,877 bbls. Flour, 602,993 bushels Wheat, 318,105 bushels Corn, and 6,535 bushels Rye.

HIDES—The inquiry has been on a restricted scale, and prices have favored buyers slightly. The week's receipts have been 11,916 Hides; sales, 42,435 Hides and 230 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 15,655 Dry Montevideo, 20½ to 21 ℔, at 22c.@22½c., gold, 4 months to cash, less 3 ₱ cent., usual selections; 810 Dry Montevideo Seconds, 21 ℔, at 18c., gold, 4 months, as they run; 1,195 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 20½ ℔., at 18c., gold, 4 months, as they run; 5,000 Dry California, 21½ ℔., at 21¾c., gold, 30 days, usual selections; 870 Dry Orinoco, 21 ℔; 4,985 Dry Bogota, 21 ℔., on private terms; 2,530 Dry Central American, 20 ℔., at 20c., gold, 60 days, selected; 2,485 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 ℔., 555 Dry Ecuador, 21 ℔.; 1,590 Dry Payta, 24 ℔., on private terms; 3,300 Dry Texas and Western, 22 to 27 ℔., part at 18½c.@20c., currency, 30 to 60 days, selected; 3,140 Dry Texas Kips, 10 ℔.; 350 Wet-salted Texas, 60 ℔., and 230 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 21 ℔., on private terms. And to-day, 9,658 Buenos Ayres, 23 ℔., at 22c., gold, 4 months; 2,000 do. and 1,100 Bogota on private terms....Stock in first hands this morning, 259,600 Hides and 2,312 bales do., against 193,000 Hides and 1,591 bales do. same time last year.

HONEY—Has been in light demand, with San Domingo, in bond, quoted nominally at from 70c.@73c., and Cuba, in bond, at 81c.@83c., gold, ₱ gallon.

MOLASSES—Very quiet and nominally unchanged in price.

NAILS—Have been in quite moderate request on the basis of $3 20@$3 30 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in less request, yet quoted steady at from $1 65@$1 70 for Strained to good Strained, $1 80@$2 10 for No. 2, $2 50@$4 75 for No. 1, $4@$4 75 for Pale, $5 50@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass, ₱ 280 ℔. Sales, 200 bbls. Strained at $1 67½, delivered; 120 bbls. No. 1 at $3 50, and 500 bbls. Pale at $3 90@$4 50 ₱ 280 ℔....Tar has been inactive within the range of from $2 20@$2 30 ₱ bbl. ....City Pitch quiet at from $1 90@$2 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been quiet since our last, with merchantable for prompt delivery quoted at 32c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 90 bbls. at this price, and 10 bbls. New-York pks. at 33c. ₱ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been very quiet since our last, with Western, in bags, quoted at $46@$46 50, currency, and City, in bags, at $41@$41 50, and in bbls., $43@$44, gold, for prompt delivery. The week's receipts have been 3,262 pks.; exports hence have been 12,631 pks.

PETROLEUM—Has been held firmly but has been in less demand....Crude has been quiet on the basis of 5⅝c.@5¾c. in bulk, for early delivery, and 9¾c.@10c. in shipping order....Refined has been in moderate request with early delivery quoted up to 11⅝c.@11¾c. ....Refined, in cases, at 15½c.@17½c....Naphtha, 10½c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted at 11½c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 11½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been comparatively dull, with prices ruling essentially as last quoted. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 150 bbls. Western Mess at $21@$21 10; and small lots of Extra Prime Mess at $19@$19 50, and small lots of Extra Prime at $16@$16 25 for inspected....For forward delivery sales have been made of 250 bbls. Western Mess, September option, at $21 05; and 750 bbls., October, at $21@$21 05 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in less request, with City at 10¼c.@10⅜c. for heavy to very light....Cut-meats have been inactive at previous figures; sales 5,000 ℔. Smoking Bellies, in bulk, at 14½c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within our former range....Of Bacon, a small lot of City Long Clear sold at 13c.; market dull....Lard has been very quiet, and quoted somewhat steadier in price. Sales have been reported of small lots of Western Steam at 13 7-16c.; new do. at 13⅜c.@13 7-16c.; Western Kettle at 14c.; 150 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 13⅜c.; No. 1 City at 13c.; Refined, for the Continent, at 14c., and for the West Indies at 13⅜c.@13¾c. ₱ ℔....And for forward delivery sales have been made of 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, October option, at 13½c.@13 9-16c., with September quoted at the close at 13 7-16c.@13½c., and 500 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 12 5-16c....Beef steady on sales of 100 bbls.... Cheese a shade easier in price, with Butter and Eggs about as last quoted, on a moderate call generally.... The week's exports hence for European ports include 756 bbls. Pork, 712 pks. Beef, 7,111 bxs. Bacon, 6,461 pks. Lard, 48,858 bxs. Cheese, and 52 pks. Butter.

SALT—Has been quoted about steady, on a moderate trade, with Liverpool Ground ranging from 90c.@$1; Liverpool Fine at $1 40@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.; St. Martin's, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been neglected; quoted nominally steady at 5¼c.@5⅝c., gold, ₱ ℔.

SKINS—Deer nominally steady, but dull; sales, 6,000 ℔. Vera Cruz and 2,500 ℔. Central American on private terms; receipts, 144 bales....Goat quiet at former rates; receipts, 184 bales; sales, 200 bales Curacoa and 100 bales Mexican on private terms.

STARCH—Has been in moderate request and quoted steady. Western Corn quoted at 4¾c.@6c.; Potato at 4¾c. ₱ ℔.

SUMAC—Has been in some demand. Sicily quoted at from $70 to $125 for inferior to very choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $60@$65 ₱ ton.

SUGARS—Raw steady at 7⅞c.@8⅛c. for fair to good refining; demand moderate. Sales, 300 hhds. refining Cuba at 7⅞c.@8c., and 870 bxs. Clayed at 7⅞c.@8¼c. ....Refined quoted a shade firmer and in good request.

TALLOW—Has been held higher, checking business, though a fair demand has been noted. Good to very choice quoted at 9 5-16c.@9½c., the latter an extreme asking rate. Sales, 75,000 ℔., chiefly 9⅜c. per ℔. The week's exports of Tallow have been 1,321 pks.... Stearine quiet at 15¾c. for strictly prime Western, in tcs.

WHALEBONE—Has been held firmly, but has been very quiet since our last, on the basis of $1 50, gold, for Arctic, ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Dull at $1 23. Sales, 100 bbls....Stock in store here estimated at 3,500 bbls....Alcohol, free, plenty, and in less request, closing at $2 30@$2 31, and in bond dull and nominal at 59c.@60c.

FREIGHTS—Business has been generally quiet. Shipowners have been less urgent in their offerings of accommodation, especially for Grain, on which rates have been quoted rather stronger, checking the outward movement. Rather more call has been noted for room for general cargo, chiefly for Provisions, Hides, and Leather, at about late figures. Tonnage for Petroleum has been moderately sought after at former quotations. Vessels for Resin, Lumber, and Coal, in some demand....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by steam, 4,500 bxs. Cheese reported at 30s.@32s. 6d., mainly at 32s. 6d.; 600 pks. Bacon and Lard at 27s. 6d.; 40 tons Leather at 35s.; 25 tons Hides, reported at 30s. ₱ ton; 100 pchs. Syrup and 14,000 Staves on private terms, with room for Grain quoted as in request on the basis of 8d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel. And by steam from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 40,000 bushels Wheat at 9d. ₱ bushel; 50 tcs. Beef at 6s. ₱ tc.; and 50 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 31s. 3d. for hhds....For London, by sail, 2,500 Staves on private terms; and, by steam, 50 bbls. Fish-oil, reported at 50s., and 2,500 Staves on private terms.... For Glasgow, by steam, 2,200 bxs. Cheese, 100 pks. Syrup, and 6,500 Staves reported on private terms.... For Exeter, a Norwegian brig, 337 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Naphtha, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British brig, 404 tons, hence, with Resin, at 3s. 3d. ₱ 280 ℔....For Cork and orders, an Italian brig, 523 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters Grain, at 5s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark, with about 2,500 quarters do., from Baltimore, reported at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter; and a ship, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms—quoted at 47s. 6d.@50s....For Antwerp, by steam, 650 pks. Provisions, 75 hhds. Tobacco, and 5,000 Staves, reported on private terms. And by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 5,000 Salted Hides at 37s. 6d., 1,000 pks. Tallow at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton, and 50 hhds. Tobacco at 35s....For Bremen, by steam, 8,400 bushels Corn, reported at 7d. ₱ bushel; 700 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 35s. for hhds., and $1 for bales; 200 pchs. Syrup and 400 tcs. Lard on private terms, and 500 bbls. Resin at 3s. 3d. ₱ 280 ℔....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,000 sides Leather at 3.50 reich-marks, and 1,000 Wet-salted Hides at 1.70 do....For Malaga, a Norwegian bark, 365 tons, hence, with about 8,800 cases Petroleum at 25c. ₱ case, and about 600 bbls. do. at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Genoa, a Norwegian bark, 342 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Cardenas, an American schooner, 153 tons, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia, at $1 30, gold.... For St. John, N. F., a British schooner, about 1,400 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at 35c.@40c. ₱ bbl....For St. John, P. R., an American schooner, about 1,000 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at $6 50....For Bermuda, an American schooner, 154 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $9....For Boston, a schooner with Lumber from Port Royal at $7 50....For Philadelphia, a schooner with Salt from Turk's Island, reported at 8c. ₱ bushel; two schooners with Lumber from Jacksonville and two with do. from Savannah, at $6 50, and two with do. from St. Mary's at $7....For New-York, a schooner with Lumber from Fernandina, reported at $6; another with do. from Pensacola at $9; another with do. from Jacksonville at $7; another with do. from Brunswick, and another with do. from Savannah, reported at $6 50.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—During the past week the market has been quite dull, and fine Wools, notwithstanding the low prices, are neglected, there being scarcely any inquiry for fine fleeces from manufacturers, and offers for round lots on speculation were refused, as prices were 1c.@2c. under the views of holders. Good XX Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces cannot be quoted over 45c., and a good extra Ohio at the same price. Medium Ohio is in fair demand, and has been selling at 46c.@46½c. for fair average lots, up to 50c. for choice selections, and a small lot of XXX Pennsylvania sold at 48c. Sales of the week have only been 8,400 ℔. Ohio and Pennsylvania, and mostly medium fleeces. In Michigan Fleece very little has been done, the sales ranging from 41c.@45c., as to quality and condition. Good average lots of Michigan could not be sold at over 42½c.@43c. In fact, the buyers of fine fleeces who have been in the market the past week want the most desirable lots at very low and unsatisfactory prices, and most of the offers have been refused. Combing and Delaine selections continue in steady demand, and all lots offering have been taken at previous current rates. Notwithstanding the good demand for Combing Wool for some months past no advance has been established, and there is no prospect of any improvement, even in this description. One hundred and fifty thousand pounds have been purchased during the past week, principally at 55c.@59c. for Combing; 48c.@50c. for fine Delaine, and 40c.@45c. for Unwashed. Very choice selections would bring an advance on these figures, but the quotations above represent the market for average lots. Transactions in California Wool comprise nearly 500,000 ℔., and the business of the week has been principally in this description. The sales of Spring have ranged from 21c.@35c. ₱ ℔., and the latter figure is an outside price for the best lots now on the market. Pulled Wools are dull, the sales of the week comprising only 54,000 ℔., and 50c. has been the outside price for choice Eastern Supers.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 4.—Flour dull. Wheat irregular, but in the main higher; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 25; No. 2 do., $1 14¾, spot; $1 14⅝, seller September; $1 13¼, seller October; No. 3 do., $1 07@$1 07½; rejected do., 96c.@97c. Corn dull, prices a shade lower; No. 2 Mixed, 62c.@62¼c., spot; 62¼c.; seller September; 62⅜c., seller October. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 35¼c., spot; 34⅞c.@35c., seller September; 34⅛c., seller October; Rejected, 32¼c. Barley dull and drooping; $1 08, seller September; $1 04, seller October. Rye easier, but not quotably lower, at 78½c.@79c. Pork strong and higher at $21, spot; $21@$21 10, seller September; $20 85, seller October. Lard very firm, holders asking higher rates; $13, spot; $12 95@$13, seller September; $13 05, seller October. Bulk Meats held firm at outside quotations; Shoulders, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Short Rib Middles, 12c.; Short Clear Middles, 12¼c. Whisky easier but in good demand at $1 18½. No call of the Board to-day. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 95,000 bushels Wheat, 158,000 bushels Corn, 60,000 bushels Oats, 15,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 96,000 bushels Wheat, 290,000 bushels Corn, 93,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. Sept. 4—Flour—Rather better feeling, but only local trade done. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 44@$1 45 bid, cash; sales, $1 46½@$1 48½, September; $1 48@$1 48½, October. Corn—Firmer for cash; sales for futures at 63c.@63½c., cash; 62c., September. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 35½c.@36¼c., cash; 35c.@35¼c., September; 36¾c.@38c., October. Rye dull; No. 2, 70¾c. Pork firmer at $21 75, delivered. Lard dull and lower; Summer at 12¾c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged; Clear Rib Sides, at Burlington, Iowa, 12¼c. Bacon steady and firm; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Whisky inactive at $1 20. Hogs firmer; some sales higher; Shippers, $7 30@$7 50; Bacon grades, $7 50@$7 80; Butchers, $7 85@$8. Cattle quiet and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 27,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 204,000 bushels; Corn, 228,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 4,600 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 33,000 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 4,600 bbls.; Wheat, 72,500 bushels; Corn, 63,000 bushels; Oats, 33,000 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Canal Shipments to Tidewater—Wheat, 70,000 bushels; Corn, 124,000 bushels. To Interior Points—Corn, 6,000 bushels. Canal freights unsettled, higher; Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6¼c., to New-York. Afloat for tide-water from Buffalo, 418,555 bushels Wheat; 653,709 bushels Corn. From Oswego none. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat inactive, scarce, and entirely nominal. Corn very dull; a few cars of No. 2 Mixed Western were disposed of at 69c. Oats scarce, nominal. Rye—None here. Barley scarce, entirely nominal. Seeds dull and unchanged. Pork quiet at $22 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 14c. Highwines nominally $1 21.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 4.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat in fair demand; market firm; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 43; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 32; No. 2 do., $1 20; Old, $1 40; Amber Michigan, $1 32, cash; $1 32½, September; $1 34 October; $1 35½, November; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 32, cash; $1 34½, October. Corn steady; moderate demand; High Mixed, 67½c., cash; 68c., September; 68⅜c., October; 60c. all the year; Low Mixed, 66c.; No. 1 White, 70c.; no grade, 63½c.; damaged, 56½c. Oats dull; shade lower; No. 2, cash and September, 39½c.; October, 40c.; Michigan, 39½. Freights to Buffalo, nominally 2¼c.; to Oswego, 5c. for Wheat. Receipts—Wheat, 49,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 4.—Flour dull; Family $6 40@$6 65. Wheat dull at 80c.@$1 25. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 70c. Oats quiet at 30c.@50c. Barley quiet; Spring $1 20@$1 35. Rye—No. 2, 80c. Pork—Demand fair, and market firm at $21. Lard quiet; Steam, 12⅞@13c.; Kettle, 13¼c.@14c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¼c. spot, 8¾c. buyer, September; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm; Shoulders 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Hogs quiet; no good grades offering; receipts, 625 head; shipments, 865 head; sales, Stockers, $6 50@$7 00; common Light, $7 25@$7 75; good Light, $7 80@$8 00. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 19.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Flour steady; sales, 1,100 bbls., at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring, $8 for Amber Winter, $8 25 for White Winter, $8 50 for Double Extra. Wheat steady; old No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40; Extra White Michigan, $1 60. Corn quiet at 78c.@80c. Corn-meal—$34 for bolted, $33 for unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $30 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5½c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Barley, 4½c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 10@$2 20 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—34,850 bushels Wheat, 7,200 bushels Barley, 1,353,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—994,000 feet Lumber. The first cargo of new Canada Barley arrived last night.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 4.—Flour inactive; nominally unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 at $1 22½; No. 2 at $1 16, cash; $1 14¾, September; $1 13⅝, October. Corn easier; No. 2 at 59¾c. Oats steady, with fair demand; No. 2 sold at 35c., cash and September. Barley unsettled; No. 2 Spring, $1 08, cash and September. Rye dull and lower; No. 1 at 80c. Provisions a shade firmer; Mess Pork, $21. Prime Lard, 13⅛c.@13⅜c. Freights to Buffalo—Wheat, 2¼c.@2½c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 81,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 4.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firmer; held higher by ½c.@½c.; Extra, $1 40 for Old No. 1 White Michigan; New, $1 32¼; No. 2 do., $1 28; Amber Michigan New, $1 29. Corn dull and lower by 2c.; No. 1 Mixed, 71c. Oats strong and higher by ½c.; White Western Michigan, 43c.; No. 1 Mixed, 38c. Barley dull and heavy; State, $2@$2 25 ₱ cental. Mess Pork, $22. Lard, prime kettle Winter, 13½c.@13¾c.; Summer, 13c.@13¼c. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 36,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 4.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm at $1 15@$1 35. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions strong and higher. Pork nominal. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅜c.; Clear Sides, 12⅝c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅜c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c. Hams—Sugar Cured, 13¾c.@14¼c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 19. Bagging quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 4.—Cattle—Fair demand, but at lower rates; market closed with pens nearly empty; receipts, 1,000 head; sales, Stockers, $2 75@$3 75; Natives, $2 50@$3 75; through Texans, $2 25@$3 75; Shipping, $4@$6 45; shipments, 3,000 head. Hogs dull and 5c.@10c. lower; sales, Light, $7 75@$7 95; Heavy, $7 40@$7 75; Shippers and inferior, $6 50@$7 25; Philadelphia, $8 40@$8 70; shipments, 5,700 head. Sheep and Lambs steady and unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Wheat nominal. Rye quiet at 90c. on the street. Oats in fair demand; sales of 12 cars at 48c. for new No. 2 Mixed State; 51c. for Western; 51c. for No. 2 White State and No. 2 Western, and 54c. for No. 1 White State, new. Corn quiet at 82c. for Western; 91c. for State. Barley quiet. Malt steady.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—Flour, $6 25@$8. Wheat—New Red 75c.@$1 10; Old, $1 25. Corn—Ears, 62c.; Shelled, 63c.@65c. Oats, 40c.@45c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅜c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12⅜c.@12½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13⅜c.; Hams, 14c.@14½c. Lard—Steam, 13⅛c.; Kettle, 14c.@14½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 4.—Corn Meal dull and lower at $3 35. Oats quiet at 40c.@50c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight ⅜ prem.; Sterling—Bank, nominal; Commercial, $5 50½. Gold, 114¼.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 4.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2, 42c.; New No. 1 held at 44c. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept, 4.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn nominally unchanged. Oats—Mixed Western, 45c.; Rejected dull and nominal. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bacon steady and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 4.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 29½c. Resin steady at $1 25 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 35.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 4.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 13½c.@13⅝c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.@13⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 171 bales; exports, coastwise, 181 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 3,182 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 4.—Cotton steady; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12¼c.; net receipts, 686 bales; gross, 729 bales; exports, coastwise, 151 bales; sales, 850 bales; stock, 8,247 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅝c.; net receipts, 5 bales; gross, 15 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 9,083 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 4.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13½c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 166 bales; exports, coastwise, 21 bales; stock, 1,228 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 4.—Cotton dull; Middling, 13⅞c.; Low Middling, 13⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅞c.; net receipts, 220 bales; exports, coastwise, 421 bales; sales, 78 bales; stock, 1,136 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 4—1:30 P. M.—Advices from Paris quote Rentes at 66f. 60c.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £25,000.

4 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 66f. 50c.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 4.—United States Bonds, new 5s 100⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 7 1-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7¼d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive, quiet and unchanged. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, September delivery, at 6 15-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,700 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and unchanged. Provisions—Beef, 62s. 6d. ₱ tierce. Bacon, 53s. 6d. for Long Clear Middles, and 53s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles, ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 25s. ₱ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 23s. 6d.@23s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, Sept. 3.—Spanish Gold, 232½@233. Exchange dull; on the United States, short sight, currency, 121@122 premium; short sight, gold, 145@146 premium; on London, 176@178 premium; on Paris, 140@142 premium.

PARISIAN ITEMS.

Writes the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* on Aug. 20: "I observe that 142,000 persons left Paris the other day by one or other line for a day in the country, and that on the same day seventeen unfortunates succumbed to sunstroke, and 627 were taken to the police-stations for safety. The heat of the last few days has been excessive. Besides the cases of sunstroke mentioned, several accidents were caused to persons driving by the heat affecting their horses. I notice also four 'arrests for mental alienation,' which are reported apart from the sun-stricken and the disorderly. Whether among these is counted a ghastly joker, whose exploit caused tremendous sensation at Vincennes, one has no means of knowing. In the afternoon it spread among the holiday people there that a man had hanged himself in a corner of the forest. Some ran away in horror, but others were attracted to the spot. True enough a body dangled there 'at the end of a string,' with a large dog curled up beneath it. They fetched a *garde du bois*, who went to cut it down. Thereon the dog snapped, and the thing's legs kicked out, to the unspeakable consternation of all present. 'It's muscular contraction!' some one muttered, and the *garde* approached again to meet the kick and a spluttering burst of laughter. The hanged man could no longer contain his delight in this great success. The bystanders then rushed upon him, and carried him to the lock-up. He was only suspended by his chest and shoulders, and the cord at his neck was merely show. It seems likely that this wit had patience to remain an hour dangling for the chance of kicking a *garde*."

SEA-SIDE SCENES.

A HIGH TIDE AT BOULOGNE SUR MER—COMICAL INCIDENTS.

A Boulogne correspondent of the *Globe* writes: "Just about midday on Saturday, (Aug. 21,) when the sea was filled with bathers, whose machines had been taken some distance out by the drivers on account of the lowness of the water, the tide, which had been rising gradually, seemed to come up at a tremendous speed. About one hundred and eighty machines were in the water, and there were, unfortunately, only ten horses employed in taking up and down the machines, that number having hitherto been found sufficient. It soon became evident to the persons who were standing on the beach that, work how the bathing men and drivers might, it would be impossible for all the machines to be got to land, or even into shallow water, before they were overturned by the sea, which, fortunately, was exceptionally tranquil. The people on the bathing machines began to perceive their danger: those who were not dressed made for shore directly, some leaving their clothes behind them, and others carrying theirs in a bundle at arm's length over their heads. Those who were dressed, particularly the ladies, began to fly signals of distress, handkerchiefs were waved, and most piteous cries for assistance were heard. The lifeboat-men sounded their horns for assistance, an appeal which was promptly responded to by the other lifeboat-men and a body of spectators from the beach, who had volunteered; the Englishmen, be it said to their credit, leading the way wherever the danger was greatest and aid most required. Extra horses were impressed into the service, unharnessed from the passing omnibuses and cabs, or borrowed from different stables, while a pleasure boat sailing along the coast ran in and offered its services, which were eagerly accepted. Horses were of no use, as the tide had risen so high that they had to swim out to the machines, and when harnessed on were so low down in the water as to be unable to keep their heads above the surface, and in two cases horses would have been drowned had they not been promptly rescued by the volunteers. Every attention was turned to the machines, which had begun to rock with the incoming tide; struggling and hysterical women and crying children were got into the boats, their clothes were pitched in after them, and then the boatmen rowed to land, the boats being pushed along vigorously by the volunteers, who carried the people ashore and then returned for another load. The tide came up quicker and quicker, a regular tidal wave, and the second row of bathing-machines was threatened with the same fate as that which had befallen eleven of the front row, then floating in the water, their sides or wheels uppermost. M. Speirs, the manager of the Casino, might have been seen with his silvery white hair, covered with his well-known hat, swimming about fully dressed, now taking his turn at pulling a cord, and now harnessing himself into the shafts of a bathing-machine, which was pushed up to land by the volunteers. A clergyman of the Church of England, who refused to give his name, might have been seen to jump into the water without undressing, although he could not swim; several times he got out of his depth in endeavors to render service, and had to be pulled back by some friendly hand. Owing to the efforts of the volunteers, aided by the horses which had been borrowed or impressed, the second row of machines was got up without any very great difficulty. No lives were lost, but a lady, Mrs. Ory, who, accompanied by a Mrs. Parke, had undressed and rushed into the water to render assistance, had her foot very badly injured by the wheel of a bathing-machine. With the exception of this accident, the whole affair passed off pretty well, although the tide is said to have risen in the harbor over six feet in ten minutes. Some clothes have been lost, and a little jewelry, but these are mishaps which can easily be repaired. The eleven machines which had been capsized were secured and towed alongside the jetty, and on Sunday there was nothing to show where such an exciting scene as that described had occurred. Some years ago, it may be remembered, several accidents occurred at the bathing place of the Etablissement des Bains, owing to a tidal wave suddenly capsizing a number of bathing machines, and had it not been for the energy of the English volunteers, and the example of coolness they set the employés, there is every reason to suppose that the sudden rise of the tide on Saturday would have been fatal to some of the numerous bathers who were surprised by the water when they imagined they were out of all danger. When the tide began to rise on Sunday morning every machine was pulled up to almost high-water mark, although there was nothing to warrant such excessive precaution, which looked like locking the stable door when the horse was stolen."

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Court opens at 10 A. M. First Monday's motion calendar will be called at 11 A. M.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
4027—Schmitt et al. vs. Overhiser.
4675—Bryant et al. vs. Orvis.
4581—Brague vs. Parke et al.
4143—Haskell vs. Cormer.
4144—Pompilley vs. Cormer.
4695—Corbit vs. Warwick.
4676—Frank et al. vs. Doelger et al.
4627—Isaacs et al. vs. Solomon.

Nos.
4316—Tonhill vs. O'Neill et al.
4598—Slavin vs. Leach et al.
4524—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.
4703—Heraghty et al. vs. Byrne et al.
2760—Hoagland vs. Noyes et al.
2090—Barlow vs. Hotz.
469—Deppli vs. Cohn.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
4208—Duryee vs. Luckon.
4209—Same vs. Same.
4210—Same vs. Same.
4093—Haase vs. Himmer.
4404—Downs vs. Brown et al.
4436—Anthony vs. Tyng.
4629—Rust vs. Sparks et al.

Nos.
958—Butler vs. St. John.
977—Weiner vs. Steig.
2282—Kelly vs. Underhill.
2334—Daly vs. Ryan.
2327—Stevens vs. Gibbons.
3650—Schildwachter vs. Katz et al.
3800—Worth vs. Abbott.
4198—Monks vs. Miller.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERMS—PARTS III. AND IV.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, J.

Michael McCarty, robbery.
Patrick Williams, Edward Grady, and Thomas Whelan, robbery.
Michael Eagan and George Walsh, robbery.
Henry Noonan and Patrick McKeon, robbery.
John Daly, felonious assault and battery.
James Tetuer and Joseph Crosby et al., burglary.
Thomas Brady, John Arnold, and Robert Harris, burglary.
Thomas Crooke, burglary.
Michael Daly, grand larceny.

Thomas Lynch, robbery.
Frederick Jacques, Peter Flaherty, and Robert Lee, burglary.
Charles Helmeke, Grand larceny.
Mary Humbart, grand larceny.
Otto Pauley, grand larceny.
Alexander Thevenent, grand larceny.
Susannah Quesnee, grand larceny.
Herman Schinkowitz, violation of Excise laws.
Charles Bauer and Henry Kester, larceny.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH COPYRIGHT LAW.

The London *Daily Telegraph* of Aug. 23 has the following: "An undeniably justifiable and sternly equitable concession has at length been made to France by Great Britain, in the matter of dramatic copyright. On the 11th of August Lord Derby, on the part of this country, and the Marquis D'Harcourt, representing the French Republic, attached their signatures to a declaration canceling the third section of the fourth article of the Copyright Convention of 1851, by which it was stipulated that the protection enjoyed by dramatic authors was not to extend to 'fair imitations or adaptations to the stage in England and France respectively. Piratical—that is to say, *verbatim et literatim*—translations were alone prohibited; but the effect of the canceling of the paragraph in question will relieve the courts of law from the unpleasant task of deciding what is or what is not a fair imitation or adaptation, and will make any imitation or adaptation of any dramatic piece whatsoever a piracy. There can be no doubt that in consenting to this alteration in a vague and unsatisfactory convention strict justice, and no more than justice, has been done to the dramatic authors of France. We may somewhat ruefully contemplate the fact that the new provision cuts only one way; but *fiat justitia!* and the wrong must be remedied, even if the nature of the case affords no scope for reciprocity. We do not produce any dramatic literature which the French would think worth stealing, or which, under the modified convention, they would care about paying us for with a view to performance on their own stage. Many of our most popular dramas and farces are of French extraction. But now that we have consented to become honest, the terrible question arises as to whence we are to procure fresh dramas and fresh farces without paying for them. For the French, in matters of business, are a hard people to deal with. They will make John Bull pay heavily for the right of adapting their frequently untranslatable pieces to the British stage; and that stage must be fed somehow, for it seems clear that we cannot live entirely on indigenous five-act tragedies, or on operas bouffes. Meanwhile, we may expect experts in copyright to tell us whether under the amended convention, a French author's plot, as well as his characters and his dialogue, must be held sacred. The plots of many of the most favorite of modern French pieces are impudently 'lifted' from the works of the elder French dramatists—from Regnier, from Marivaux, from Crebillon, and even from the earlier productions of Scribe, French plots by the hundred have been plundered from the Spaniards Cervantes, Calderon, Lope de Vega, Gongora, and Luis del Paso, from the Italians Goldoni and Metastasio, and from the Germans Kotzebue and Lessing. If an English dramatic author happen to be a ripe Spanish, Italian, and German scholar, and chance to stumble on a story which is two or three hundred years old, and which has just been used as the basis of a farce at the Vaudeville, or a farce at the Palais Royal, is he to be deemed a 'pirate' within the meaning of the amended Copyright Convention?"

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

PRIVATE STABLE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Five rooms for coachman; one of the best in the City; possession immediately. YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

NOS. 105 AND 107 WEST 49TH ST.—Windsor boarding and livery stables; first-class coupés, landaus, clarences, phaetons, and light wagons to let at private prices. G. HETTRICK, Proprietor.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—JOHN SEDGWICK, as Assignee, &c., against RENSSELAER TEN BROECK, et al.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding bearing date the 1st day of June, A. D. 1874, notice is hereby given to all persons claiming to be creditors of the former partnership of Ephraim B. Place, of J. K. & E. B. Place, consisting of Ephraim B. Place, James K. Place, and James O. Sparkman, that they are required to prove their claims before me, the undersigned, the Special Master named in said decree, at my office at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1875, and in default of such claimants filing their claims as aforesaid, they will be excluded from the benefit of said decree, and of any distribution of the assets of the said partnership and partners under the said decree to be made under the said decree.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1875. HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Special Master.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS FRANKENSTEIN and CHARLES V. WAGNER, bankrupts, in bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of their appointment as Assignees of the estate of the firm of Frankenstein & Wagner, and of Louis Frankenstein and Charles V. Wagner, members of said firm, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 21st day of August, A. D. 1875.
THOMAS D. ADAMS,
Hotel Royal, 40th st. and 6th av., New-York City,
JOHN H. RHOADES,
No. 39 West 22d st., New-York City,
au23-law3wM* Assignees.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. RICE, Manning A. Goodwin, Pinckney Walker, and Lewis H. Tyler, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—No. 5070.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of John F. Rice, Manning A. Goodwin, Pinckney Walker, and Lewis H. Tyler, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their creditors' petition by the District Court of said district, filed on the 6th day of February, 1875.—Dated at New-York the 13th day of August, A. D. 1875. WILLIAM A. HARDING, Assignee, &c., No. 346 Broadway, New-York City. CARTER & EATON, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 340 Broadway, New-York. au23-law3wM*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of August, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MORTIMER BROWN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger,
Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON A. WOLF, in bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of SIMON A. WOLF, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the eighteenth day of September, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE first day of September, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES G. SHAW and HENRY R. MAYETTE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the twenty-eighth day of September, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal,
As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLARD L. FELT, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has applied to this Court for permission to compromise a certain claim held by the bankrupt's estate against Geo. B. Sears, survivor of Sears Brothers, and that the matter will be heard by order of this Court, by Geo. B. Sears, and other persons interested, upon the petition therefor, before John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 345 Broadway, Tuesday, Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. Said compromise should be passed by this Court, as asked in the petition.—New-York, Aug. 30, 1875. WM. I. MARTIN, Assignee.

HENRY H. BUNSTER, A BANKRUPT.—In the matter of.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the 7th day of September, 1875, at 12 o'clock M. of said day, at Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, all the open and uncollected accounts of said bankrupt, amounting in the aggregate to about $25,000; and, also, certain Polish bonds, part of the estate of said bankrupt, the value of which is unknown; also, all the right, title, and interest of said bankrupt under the Carver patent to certain lands in Minnesota; such sale to be at the risk of the purchaser.
ROBERT FRANCIS, Assignee,
No. 47 Broad st., New-York.
WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the Chemical National Bank, their place of transacting business, No. 270 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of March, 1875.
JOHN Q. JONES,
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS,
mh8-law6mM* Executors.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of H. V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC SHAURMAN, late of the town of Livingston, in said County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, the administrators of, &c., of said deceased, at the law office of F. G. SMEDLEY, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated May 14, 1875.
SUSAN E. SHAURMAN,
HENRY E. CRAMPTON, Administrators.
my17-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS CLIFORD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Charles E. Strong, Attorney, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1875.
CATHERINE M. JONES,
mh29-law6mM* Administratrix.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, MARBLE, SLATE, and Wood Mantels; new designs; prices very low; slate, wood, and iron mantels. Also manufacturers of iron grates, slate fixtures, vases, finials, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth.

AT COST. CLOSING OUT STOCK OF MARbleized mantels; finest selection of marble mantels, all qualities, at a great reduction in prices. Call at S. KLABER & CO.'S, Steam Marble Works, West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, baggage, &c.; separate rooms; lowest prices; buildings well ventilated; easy access; convenient elevator; watchman night and day. Furniture boxed and shipped in best manner to all parts of City and country. MICHAELS & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FILTER THE CROTON.—WATER FILTERS. Striker's patent (stoneware) Filters will filter rain, river, or cistern water perfectly pure and free from all particles of animal or vegetable matter; this is the substitute of the old English filter, made by him for twenty years. Depot, No. 267 Bleecker st. Send for circular.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN WITH $1,000 TO INVEST with services, wanted, in a good, old-established business; investigation solicited. G. HANKINS, No. 22 West 29th st. (open evenings.)

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 6, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—GRAND DUCHESS—(English Comic Opera)—Miss Julia Mathews, Mr. Forrester.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Mr. T. E. Morris, Mr. J. G. Peakes.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HAMLET—Mr. Barry Sullivan, Mr. J. F. Cathcart, Miss Louise Hibbert.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—MACBETH—Mr. E. L. Davenport, Miss Laura Don.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MADAME L'ARCHIDUC. (Opera Bouffe)—Mme. Goeffroy, Mme. Dupare, Mons. De Querey.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—ROBINSON CRUSOE—By the Mexican Juvenile Opera Troupe.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—AROUND THE WORLD—(Grand spectacle.)

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES sent to Subscribers in the United States.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES	(per annum)	$7 50
TEN COPIES	(per annum)	12 50
TWENTY COPIES	(per annum)	22 00
THIRTY COPIES	(per annum)	30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free,)	25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A suggestive dispatch is sent to the Associated Press from Paterson, N. J. It seems that in the Catholic churches of that city ballots were distributed to be used in the vote on constitutional amendments to-morrow. These amendments include one which prohibits appropriations of public money or lands for private or sectional purposes, another guaranteeing a system of free public schools, and a third prohibiting special legislation. The ballots distributed were in opposition to all these amendments. Owing to the peculiarly strict control of the priests over the Catholic churches, it is impossible to suppose that these ballots were put about the churches without the co-operation, if not by the direction, of the clergy. Their circulation was, therefore, a plain declaration by the clergy against public schools, and in favor of appropriating public money to sectarian purposes, and in favor of special legislation. This is perfectly consistent with the teachings of the Infallible Head of the Church, but it is a position which will never be approved, when once understood, by the people of any American State.

It is reported, with an air of positive authority, that the Servian Government has promised not to add to the complications now existing in Herzegovina. Owing to the pressure brought to bear by the representatives of the great powers, Prince MILAN agrees to restrain the war party within his borders. The Prince, who has just announced his betrothal, naturally desires peace. Moreover, he holds his semi-independent throne by a guarantee of the great powers, executed under the Treaty of Paris. But it is not so certain that he will be able to keep in check the party of action in his own Principality. His people are by no means docile. Already they take the liberty of reminding him that they expect him to complete the unity of that "great Servia" of which his dominions are the ready nucleus. Servian newspapers, published on Austrian soil, dub this unhappy Prince as Monsieur OBRENOVICH, in token of his probable downfall. Considering the excited condition of the Serbs, and the additional fact that no ruler has died a natural death in the Principality since its establishment sixty years since, Prince MILAN's path is certainly anything but easy.

Meantime, we are once more told that the insurrectionary movement in Bosnia is spreading. Only a few days since there were assurances that the province was quieted and that all danger of anything like a general rising had disappeared. The latest tidings are not reassuring; and it must be confessed that the report is quite credible. It is not possible that the inflamed condition that exists in adjacent provinces should fail to affect the Bosnians. The importance of the struggle now going forward in these Christian appanages of Turkey may direct attention to the excellent map of the seat of the difficulties printed on our second page. A glance at the artificial boundaries and relative position of these dependencies of the fast-falling empire is sufficient to show the inherent weakness of the European dominion of the Moslem.

The Republicans of Cincinnati seem to be a diabolical set. Here they are, according to the principal Democratic organ in that city, buying up Democratic primary meetings at wholesale, and forcing on the reluctant Democracy an odious candidate—the notorious Catholic GEGHAN. Not content with this triumph of Machiavellian iniquity, the Republicans hired a lot of Democrats to engage in numerous fights in the nominating convention, and to otherwise bring a pure and peaceable party into discredit. It is a very hard case, and the Republicans ought to be ashamed if they have been persecuting their innocent rivals in this way; but one cannot help asking what the Democratic organ thinks of a party that can be treated in this way. There are some kinds of iniquity to which, as to quarrels and bargains, there must always be two parties, and in which one is necessarily as bad as the other.

REAL CANAL REFORM.

We have asked repeatedly, but in vain, the simple question: What has Gov. TILDEN done to secure a proper administration of the canals in the future, and what does he intend to do toward that end? The distinction between "redress for the past" and "reform for the future" is a very clear one. Even Mr. TILDEN's Albany organ is obliged to admit that. The Governor himself at one time saw it very plainly, as was shown by his first canal Message, in which he analyzed the system of canal management, and pointed out what he thought would be an efficient remedy for its defects. That remedy was the appointment by the Governor of an Inspector, who should examine and report upon all work done on the canals and other public works. The suggestion was approved by the Legislature, and the Governor was given authority to appoint such an Inspector. But he has neglected to make any appointment. Why? This recommendation of his is absolutely his one contribution to a reform of the canal system. If he ever expects to do anything to secure honest management of the State works, this is the instrument with which he must work. As far as the public is concerned, it would seem to be as important that their interests in payments yet to be made should be protected as that the rascals who have stolen in the past, and who happen to be Mr. TILDEN's political enemies, should be punished. It is difficult to account for the Governor's course in this matter. It is quite possible that an Inspector whom the Governor might appoint would not do a great deal for the public. The Governor's suggestion toward an improvement of the canal system might not bring about much improvement. But whatever it should amount to, it is all he has to show, and it is not easy to explain his neglect in respect to it.

Undoubtedly, if the Governor chose to appoint a first-rate man, and would then sustain him in good faith, a considerable advantage might be realized. For this would supply an antidote to the poison which has corrupted the entire administration of the canals. That poison is the wretched principle of concentrated power and divided responsibility. As a matter of fact, the canals, so far as repairs and maintenance are concerned, are managed by the Canal Commissioners and the engineers. These are the men whose duty it is to enforce all the checks that exist upon extravagance and corruption. The duty of the engineers is to lay before the Canal Board a detailed map of every part of the canal on which money is to be expended, showing precisely what and how much is to be done. It is also the duty of the engineers and the Commissioners to prepare the specifications for all contracts, and after the contracts are awarded it is their duty to see that these are honestly carried out. Now these officers, having practically complete power with reference to all expenditures on the canals, have their work divided up in a way that largely increases their individual capacity to do good or to do harm, and especially the latter. The canal is separated, for administrative purposes, into three divisions. Each of these divisions is given in charge to one Commissioner, who, in all things relating to it, has practically entire control. Under each Commissioner is an engineer, with a corps of assistants, and these latter are the sole expert agents of the State to guard its interests in the outlay of public money.

The frauds and robberies of the past may be largely traced to the co-operation of these officials. "Unbalanced bids" would have been impossible without their connivance and criminal participation. Had the resident engineers, or the State Engineer and Surveyor, or the respective Commissioners been honest and capable men, not one dollar could have been taken from the Treasury dishonestly by the LORDS, the DENISONS, and the JOHNSONS. Whatever power these latter might have had with the Canal Board, they would have been helpless before the honest firmness of any one of these officials, unless, as in the case of WILLARD JOHNSON, the Legislature and the Governor had come to their rescue. But while the power is really in the hands of the small number of administrative officers belonging to each division, it is nominally in the hands of the Canal Board, a large and heterogeneous body, no one member of which, except the Canal Commissioner in whose division work may be done, knows anything about any subject that comes before it. Thus power is really concentrated and responsibility divided. It is as if a merchant should employ one clerk to inspect his invoices, and a half dozen others to share the responsibility for his work. No business known to man could be well managed in such a fashion.

Now, in this muddle a capable and honest Inspector, backed by a sincere and resolute Chief Executive, could do a great deal toward checking extravagance and corruption. He could always put it in the power of the Governor to expose any illicit transaction, and so to put a stop to it before its consummation. A man in earnest in reforming the canal administration would seize this opportunity, we should suppose, with eagerness, especially a man who boasts about being a "practical reformer." Let us tell the Governor that practical reform must deal with officials as well as with contractors, with his friends and supporters as well as with the faction that oppose him in his own party. There is in the Governor's course with reference to this inspectorship a touch of insincerity which the public cannot fail to appreciate, and of which, as we have remarked, even his own organs are afraid. He has the power of appointment absolutely. He can choose his man and set him at work at any moment. He is not obliged to await the approval of the Senate, but can act on his own motion, and the Inspector, when appointed, is responsible to him alone. And yet, with this great opportunity before him, he does nothing. The Governor has done good work in following up the contractors. The public will not care much what his motives are, but will give him the credit he deserves. But it would help his case very much if he were able to give a different account of his one pet measure of protection for the future, apparently dead of its father's neglect.

A BUBBLE BURST.

Although five days have passed since the State election in California, we are yet in the dark as to the details of that somewhat peculiar contest. In general terms, to be sure, we are informed that the Democrats have carried the State for Governor. In one dispatch we were also told that IRWIN, Democrat, had about 21,694 votes, and that BIDWELL, "Independent," had 9,673 votes. Are we to infer that PHELPS, Republican, and LOVETT, Temperance, are not worth mentioning in the returns? In the last Gubernatorial election, that of 1871, the Republicans polled 62,581 votes and the Democrats had 57,520, making a total of 120,101, so that there are nearly ninety thousand votes—to say nothing of the missing candidates—yet to be accounted for. One might very properly conclude that the collapse of the much-vaunted "Independent" movement had stricken the news-gatherers with what is sometimes called "a Spanish mildew."

There has always been an exaggerated idea prevalent of the strength of the so-called Independent Party of California. The fact is that there never was any such party, strictly speaking. In an active and excitable population like that which California is represented to contain, there must be a multitude of politicians. It is a country where the Independent Voter, (invariably spelled with capitals,) so much exploited by sentimental newspapers, ought to flourish. In fact, there are just enough of these restless, and by no means diffident, people to make a noise, if nothing more. Eight years ago these clamorous persons bolted the Republican ticket and helped to elect HAIGHT, the Democratic candidate for Governor—a party, by the way, that is never bothered with sentimentalism or stragglers. Four years of Democratic rule appeared to sicken the people of California of that organization; for, at the end of HAIGHT's term, NEWTON BOOTH, elected by a solid Republican vote, succeeded to the Governorship. BOOTH, a self-conscious idealist, familiar with Baconian philosophy and much given to misty abstractions, was just the man to preach a new political gospel. A United States Senator was to be chosen during his term of office. BOOTH's messages and speeches were fine-spun essays on the injurious influence of corporations in political affairs. These essays were attractive in style, rising at times almost to eloquence. They attracted such attention that the name of their author was actually mentioned with the coming Presidential canvass, when he had finally secured the coveted Senatorship. But this prize was not so much a triumph of the "Independent" Party as of the management of BOOTH's friends. The "Independents" never carried the Legislature; but they held the balance of power in it, and were justly held responsible for the unprecedented extravagance of the executive and legislative departments of the State during BOOTH's administration. With this balance of power, the Booth men contrived to effect an arrangement by which their favorite was elected to the Senate, and a Democrat was chosen to a short term that providentially fell vacant about that time.

This, then, was all there ever was of the boasted "Independent" Party, that was organized for victory in the late canvass in California, and has disappeared as utterly from view as a burst bubble. If there is anything which the "Independent Voter," and the half-crazy newspapers that gabble about him, specially condemn, it is a party organization. Party discipline and party organs are objects of the measureless contempt of these queer people. Yet, in California, as we see, they had an organization with a name, and their newspaper organs excelled all others in the virulence and indecency of their abuse of opponents. These intensely virtuous independent voters had party machinery, a regular canvass, assessments, discipline, and all the other little games of the wicked. They had nothing else. Certainly they had no votes. A beggarly nine thousand or so was all that the possible Presidential candidate of the great Independent Party of the nation could rake and scrape in the State of its chief. There was never such an exhibition of pretentious folly.

Of course, we shall continue to receive the advice and counsel of these political nobodies—a regimen which must be borne with becoming meekness. The race of impertinent advisers will not die out with the "Liberal" or "Independent" Party. It does not follow, however, that the noisy meddlers who are so enamored of their own wisdom are valuable as allies, even if they could be made such. The Republican Party will have to meet the Democrats in the next campaign—nobody else.

THE THREE R'S.

Our schools, public and private, have just opened, or are just about to open. The force of teachers who thus enter upon duty for the season is large, and it doubtless represents in the aggregate a highly respectable degree of acquirement and of ability. It is now almost trite to say that not every man who has the acquirement necessary for a teacher has the ability to teach; a truth which is now so attentively practiced upon that our army of teachers is largely composed of men who have the faculty of imparting knowledge of guiding pupils, of helping them by suggestion, of saving their strength by directing them how to apply it most advantageously—in brief, of born teachers whose natural powers have been developed by experience and by training. If our boys and girls do not learn, it will not be because every provision practicable under all the circumstances of our position has not been made for their instruction in all the various recognized branches of education, which have become so numerous that some people think that they shut out the light of heaven and the sight of nature.

As to the methods of instruction that will be employed, they will be almost as numerous as the schools, or shall we say as the series of school-books that will be used. Since the discovery that there was something more to be done in the teaching of a lad than to pump knowledge into his head and to flog it in elsewhere, there has been a growing disagreement among teachers as to the methods to be used. The primitive ones to which we have referred had at least the merit of simplicity, and, in their time, of universal acceptance. They called for little acquired skill in those who used them; there were no Normal Colleges in those days, and their practice was the same all over the civilized world. And yet they produced some good sturdy scholarship, which still holds its own before the world, and if we may judge from the traditions of the elders as to the past and our own observation as to the present, the average lad of those days was at least as well grounded in the elements of education, had at least as much practical knowledge, and was as well principled and as well behaved, to say no more, as is he of to-day whose training mental, and moral, has been according to one or other of those somewhat complicated systems of education which have been painfully constructed by theorists. After all, for the acquirement of knowledge by the young, the chief requisites seem to be intelligence, patience, and sympathy on the part of the teacher, intelligence, patience, and a desire of knowledge on the part of the pupil. These being present, all other needful things attend them; these absent, other accessories are but incumbrances. If the pupil's part be lacking, the teacher's efforts will be in vain to all intents and purposes of right education; if the teacher is deficient, the best disposed pupil must toil and drudge, and waste time in the unwise application of his powers, and in buying his own experience. No system has yet been discovered that will dispense on either side with the qualifications that we have mentioned; none that, those qualifications existing, will do much either to increase acquirement or to heighten discipline.

It is practically true, however it may be denied by teachers, that with what has been called the progress of education, and the reduction of teaching to a science of which there are instructors and for which there are colleges, there has been a neglect of those elementary branches of knowledge which to the unscientific mind are the foundation of all acquirement—those popularly known as "the three R's," reading, writing, and arithmetic. Boys will know some Latin, and even some Greek, will be well up in Euclid, know something of physiology, chemistry, and geology, have even some inkling of constitutional law, and international law, and yet be unable to read aloud a leading article, or a page from an unfamiliar book, intelligibly, not to say clearly and with good emphasis. They will be equally unable to express themselves in writing so that their meaning will not be mistaken; for as to grace or force of style, we shall not be so presumptuous as to ask for those. They will be unable to go quickly and surely through a little arithmetical calculation, or even to keep an exact account of their receipts and expenses. It is, however, chiefly in the two former respects that the young people of the day are deficient. The spirit of trade pervades the whole time so much that some ability to "cipher" is found in almost every boy who has not the fortune—good or bad, who shall say?—to be born with strong tendencies to literature and to art. But in reading and in writing our boys and girls, of whatever grade in school, of whatever position in society, are, as a whole, lamentably deficient. How many boys does any reader of this article know who could take it up and at sight read it off aloud as if he understood it, and in a way to give his hearers pleasure? How many boys who could write in a plain and handsome hand a clear account of any transaction at which they had been present? Very few indeed, if any, we are sure. Now, these accomplishments are of very great importance; and if they may not be said to be at the very foundation of all sound education, they are at least not inferior in value, for the benefits they confer, the refined pleasure they give, and their efficacy as means of culture, to many of the fancy branches upon which much time and trouble are expended while these are neglected. For, *Dogberry* to the contrary notwithstanding, reading and writing do not come by nature. It was by daily training that the many good readers of the past and of the passing generation were made, and the good handwriting, and the simple, clear expression of the same period came in the same way. We are sure that the more intelligent and the better educated the parents of pupils are themselves, the more willing, or even desirous, they would be to have the school curriculum simplified, to have the number of branches taught reduced, and to have more attention given to daily and thorough drill in "the three R's."

SCIENCE AT FAULT.

In a brief paragraph among our notes from abroad, we find announced the completion of one of the greatest engineering works of the present time. Nearly twenty years ago, it was resolved to provide for the metropolis of London a system of drainage that should be efficient in itself, and that should at the same time leave the waters of the Thames pure and uncontaminated. During seventeen years, and at a cost of more than twenty-two millions of dollars, the works have been in progress, and it is only two weeks ago or thereabouts that their ultimate completion was announced. The sewage of one large section of London, covering an area of nearly one hundred and twenty square miles, is now carried away in the most perfect manner, and provision is made by which, for a long time to come, and making all allowance for the continuous growth of the city, the drainage will remain complete.

But great as the work itself is, and successful as it is in effecting the purpose for which it has been executed, the whole scheme must, from another point of view, be regarded as a standing acknowledgment of the failure of science to work out an admitted and very common-sense principle. The great value of the sewage of a large city is fully acknowledged. That of London, with its dense population of four millions, represents a vast annual amount of money. Yet it is not utilized in any degree. By the great system of sewers now completed, it is carried underground to the mouth of the Thames, and there made to flow into the German Ocean. Everybody admits that there is a great loss resulting from such an arrangement; everybody is ready to tell of the national gain that would result if that sewage were utilized upon the land; but nobody has yet been able to devise a means by which in practice it can be done. In the case of smaller cities and towns the problem is easier, and we believe that in many instances it might be solved in this country, much to the advantage of farmers and the people generally.

A few years ago, a company was formed in London for utilizing in this way the sewage north of the Thames, but the idea was then a novel one; at any rate the public had not been educated up to an appreciation of its value, and it fell through for want of capital. It is to be feared that the public here as well as there is still in need of education in the same direction, but there is evidence to be had which will help it. In one of the midland counties of England, one of the local Boards of Health in 1870, took on lease for 17 years a plot of 28 acres of land, with the intention of utilizing the sewage from their own district, which contains a population of about five thousand. The farm was a clay soil, badly cultivated and inefficiently drained. The expenses have been heavy, but still the profits of the experiment are more than encouraging. At first the receipts fell far short of the expenditure. In 1870, the income was only $1,035, barely enough to cover the rent. But every year has shown a marked improvement, and when the accounts were made out for the twelve months ending March, 1875, the receipts were found to be $6,060, as against $2,995 expended. Such a return on a farm of less than 30 acres is conclusive proof that there must be some virtue in this method of culture.

Near Leamington in Warwickshire, a similar experiment has been tried, but there, the farm being in private ownership, it is not so easy to arrive at the results. It is acknowledged, however, by the Earl of Warwick, to whom the place belongs, that the profits are very large. The Earl pays to the Town Council of Leamington, $2,250 a year for the town sewage, and he has perfected arrangements for receiving and distributing it over the farm, which is 400 acres in extent, as occasion may require. It is applied to almost every description of crops, from cereals and roots, to beans and peas, cabbage, celery, rhubarb, and even strawberries, and with uniformly favorable results. Rye grass irrigated with the sewage has been already cut five times, and it is expected that at least two additional crops will be secured. The root crops are described as simply enormous; turnips are obtained in perfection continuously through the season, and mangolds have produced as much as eighty-two tons per acre. It is also worthy of note that the water which flows off this farm is bright and sparkling, absolutely free from all fungoid growths, and quite fit to drink. The farm, the soil of which is a rich loam with a gravel sub-soil, has been under experiment four years.

This must not be regarded as exclusively a farmer's question. It is one that concerns the authorities of cities and towns quite as much, and as affecting the produce of the soil, it has a national importance. Every village in the land has a source of revenue at its disposal which is now being wasted. If it were made available the adjoining farms would be more valuable, and the whole community would reap the advantage. It is not too much to say that the sewage which is every year allowed to flow into the rivers from this City would suffice to make all the land in the neighborhood for miles around, including the now barren flats of New-Jersey, highly productive. If means were taken to utilize it, the City would find a new source of revenue, and provisions of many kinds would be cheaper. It is hardly likely that the system now just completed in London will always be continued, for science must come to the rescue of the people there in due time, but here we have not the same difficulties to contend with, and the subject everywhere deserves the serious attention of practical men.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-NIGHT.

The season at the Lyceum Theatre will be commenced this evening, when "Madame L'Archiduc" will be brought out. The Park Theatre will be opened simultaneously, and Mr. and Mrs. Florence will appear there in a new piece, called "The Mighty Dollar." At the Fifth Avenue Theatre, the clever Mexican juvenile opera bouffe troupe are to perform a Spanish operetta entitled "Robinson Crusoe." At Booth's Mr. Sullivan is to act in "Hamlet," and at the Grand Opera-house Mr. Davenport will personate *Macbeth*. Last week's entertainments are repeated elsewhere.

COLLEGE AFFAIRS.

Dr. William Ross, of Watertown, N. Y., has offered to pay the salary of the newly elected Assistant Professor of Astronomy in Hamilton College. At the opening of next term Prof. Porter will begin his work as assistant to Dr. Peters, and valuable results may be expected from this addition to the working force of the Litchfield Observatory. The new Professor is a son of Rev. Dr. J. J. Porter, of Watertown.

The subscriptions to the $100,000 endowment fund of Bowdoin College are completed. Of this amount some $30,000 have been already paid in. The principal of the fund is never to be impaired, and the annual income will be sufficient, with the receipts from the students, to meet the present current expenses. It is understood that the contributors to the fund have the right to appropriate their donations toward the endowment of any professorship, and quite a number have signified a wish that a Longfellow professorship of modern languages be established, as a compliment to the distinguished poet.

The *Woman's Journal* says: "Miss Catherine Beecher is spending a short time in Boston and its vicinity, perfecting plans for a university for women, where, in addition to the usual studies, there shall be a practical training in those branches of knowledge which are sure to be applied by a majority of women in the domestic relation. The American Woman's Educational Association, of which Miss Beecher is Secretary, purpose to connect with some already patronized institution, and to establish three departments—the normal, the hygienic, and the domestic. The plan is new, and will be fully given to the public in the early part of the Fall."

WASHINGTON.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME LAW.

A DELICATE QUESTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN—LEGALITY OF THE SALE OF A SHIP DISPUTED—FAST MAILS TO PITTSBURG AND CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—An international maritime question of great importance and delicacy has arisen between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. Some time ago the American ship Gilbert C. Trufant, supposed to hail from New-York, was sold while at Liverpool to British owners. The American Consul at Liverpool held that the sale was not made in pursuance of United States law made and provided for such cases, refused to sanction the sale, and reported the facts to Minister Schenck, at London. Correspondence followed between Minister Schenck and Earl Derby, the former contending that the sale was illegal, and protesting against the issue of British papers. Earl Derby holds that the sale was perfected in strict conformity with the admiralty laws of England, and therefore the Government could not withhold from the ship the necessary papers to establish her new nationality. The Trufant was accordingly transferred to the British flag and register, and the entire correspondence was laid before the American State Department. Secretary Fish presented the case to the Secretary of the Treasury, and requested that the ship be detained if found within the jurisdiction of the United States. Secretary Bristow has issued orders to that effect to Collectors of Customs.

FAST MAIL TRAINS.

A fast mail train will be put on the Pennsylvania Road between New-York and Pittsburg on Sept. 16, leaving New-York at 4:15 A. M., and reaching Pittsburg at 3 o'clock the same afternoon. At Pittsburg the mails will be transferred to the train for Cincinnati, which is now run as a fast train. This will make the running time between New-York and Cincinnati twenty-three hours.

THE UTES AND THE HAYDEN EXPEDITION.

The Ute Indians in Southern Colorado have manifested an unfriendly spirit for some time, on account of the many persons attracted to their country by the San Juan mines, and they earnestly protest against encroachments upon their territory. This is the cause of their recent attack on Prof. Hayden's party, who are making a geological survey of Colorado, and expect to finish their work during the present season.

VICKSBURG MAILS.

The Post Office Department has concluded a contract with the Vicksburg and New-Orleans packet lines for a tri-weekly mail service between those points for $35,000 per annum.

MARINE CORPS IRREGULARITIES.

A recent press dispatch from this city furnished a certificate from the Assistant Treasurer of the United States setting forth that on Oct. 18, 1870, there was deposited in the Treasury to the credit of Major William B. Slack, Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, a draft for $3,420. The purpose of that dispatch was to discredit the special dispatches of THE TIMES making known the irregularities prevailing in the Quartermaster's Department of the Marine Corps. The fact that Major Slack made the deposit referred to was stated in THE TIMES dispatches, but Major Slack was required to account for that money to the regular accounting officers of the Treasury, which he failed to do until Aug. 6, 1875, and not until he was notified by the Second Controller's office that charges had been preferred against him, the failure to account for that very draft forming one of the charges. The draft was unknown in Major Slack's public account for a period of five years, and had he died before the attention of the accounting officers had been called to his omission of duty, his heirs would have had a legal claim upon the amount as so much personal property. The fact that Major Slack was required to turn the amount of the draft into the Treasury on Aug. 6, 1875, shows that the mere deposit of the draft five years before was not all that was required of him in that connection. And the additional fact that Major Slack's accounts for the fiscal year 1870, were passed upon and finally settled by the Fourth Auditor and Second Controller without discovering that $3,400 of public funds had not been properly accounted for, illustrates the manner of conducting business in those offices. THE TIMES dispatches imputed nothing against Major Slack. They merely stated certain facts that are part of the public records.

SAFETY-VALVES.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels, at its annual session in January last, appointed a committee to make an experimental test of all steam-boiler safety-valves which may be submitted for examination, and which are believed to embody principles of action superior to those of the safety-valve in common use. The tests will be commenced at the Washington Navy-yard on the 13th inst. A single representative for each valve to be tested will be admitted to witness the tests. All valves presented must have a uniform area of opening of five square inches, and will be submitted to the following competitive examination:

1. Capability of discharging any excess of steam above a fixed working pressure.
2. The limits of pressure within which the valve will open and close.
3. Uniformity of action at different pressures.
4. Reliability of action under continued use.
5. Simplicity of arrangement and facility of management.

The valves will be tested at a pressure not less than *twenty* nor more than eighty pounds to the square inch, and are not required to be provided with an inclosing case. All valves must be operated by the pressure of the steam, and the greatest diameter of opening for double-seated valves will be the same as for single-seated valves. The flange for attaching to boiler must be *eight* inches diameter—flat face, without bolt-holes.

REPAVING OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

In reply to the appeals of a number of citizens to have Pennsylvania avenue repaved from the Capitol to the Treasury Department, the District Commissioners, "in view of the condition of the District Treasury, decline to comply." The Commissioners promised to call the early attention of Congress to the rapidly decaying condition of the pavement on this avenue, and recommend an appropriation for its improvement. Pennsylvania avenue is 160 feet wide, and from the Capitol to the Treasury Department is one and one-eighth miles. At present it is in a most shocking state of dilapidation. All the streets paved with wood are rapidly approaching the same condition.

MINT OPERATIONS FOR AUGUST.

The following figures show the coining operations at the Mints of the United States for the month of August:

Mints.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Philadelphia	$244,000	$433,702	$677,702
San Francisco	3,840,000	670,000	4,510,000
Carson	403,050	128,000	531,050
Total	$4,487,050	$1,231,702	$5,718,752

MEDALS FOR SAVING LIVES.

By act of Congress, approved Feb. 24, 1873, medals were authorized to be struck at the United States Mint for the following-named persons, who saved the lives of thirty-two persons from the wreck of the steamer Metis, Aug. 31, 1872, in Long Island Sound: Jared S. Crandall, Albert Crandall, Don F. Larkin, Frank Larkin, Byron Green, John D. Harvey, Courtland Javitt, Eugene Nash, Edwin Nash, and William Nash, all of Westerly, Long Island. The medal is of gold, and its intrinsic value is $140. It was designed by Herman Fahm, of Philadelphia, who received $250 for the design. One side of the medal represents a boat filled with men putting out to sea, a light-house on a cliff on the right of the medal, and a wreck tossed on an angry sea on the left. The reverse contains an appropriate inscription. These medals were received to-day at the Treasury Department from the Philadelphia Mint, and will be presented to the parties named by the President on a day to be indicated by him. A medal has also been received from the same mint, intended for John Home, Jr., of Detroit, Mich., who has saved from drowning in Detroit River during the past ten years 120 men, women and children.

IMPORTED CIGAR CLIPPINGS.

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES AND INTERNAL TAX UNDER THE LAW—THE ALLEGED ANTAGONISM BETWEEN GEN. BRISTOW AND MR. PRATT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept 5.—A few months ago Horace R. Kelley & Co. and Emanuel Hoffman & Son, of New-York City, imported from Havana twelve bales of cigar cuttings, known to the trade as "shorts," a decision having first been obtained from the Secretary of the Treasury that such cuttings could be imported as unmanufactured tobacco, subject to duty at the rate of thirty cents per pound. When the tobacco reached New-York the Collector of Internal Revenue notified the owners that it could not be removed until put up in packages with stamps affixed, the Internal Revenue law specifically classifying it as manufactured tobacco, and, as such, subject to a tax of twenty-four cents per pound. The importers produced the letter of the Secretary, in which he stated that such tobacco would be regarded as unmanufactured, but the Internal Revenue officers would not yield, and the matter was referred to the Secretary and Commissioner by the respective parties to the controversy. An examination of the laws bearing upon the subject showed that cigar cuttings are not mentioned in the Customs laws at all, leaving them subject to such regulation to determine the import duty as may be adopted by the Secretary. On the other hand the Internal Revenue laws specifically state that "all refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings, and sweepings of tobacco shall be put up in packages," &c., and that all such packages "imported from foreign countries shall, in addition to the import duties imposed on the same, pay the tax imposed by law on like kinds of tobacco manufactured in the United States." Cigar clippings are thus made by the Internal Revenue law manufactured tobacco for purposes of taxation, and the law specifically states the amount of tax which such tobacco shall pay, and the manner in which it shall be put up for the market. Of course the mandate of the law sweeps away all mere regulations inconsistent with it, and the Secretary turned over the entire matter to Commissioner Pratt. The Commissioner, in a letter to the Secretary, suggested that as the Messrs. Kelley & Co. and Hoffman & Son imported the tobacco under a misapprehension of the law, based on a published regulation of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department, they be permitted to remove the tobacco from the Custom-house upon giving the names of the parties to whom they propose to make sale, and that they be furnished with a permit similar to that given in cases where the cigar manufacturer desires to sell scraps to another cigar manufacturer, and that the Customs duties be remitted. These suggestions were approved by Secretary Bristow, and the tobacco was removed by the importers under the regulations of the Commissioner.

In order that there shall be harmony of action on the part of Customs and internal revenue officers touching all future importations of tobacco, a decision will shortly be issued for the Secretary's officers instructing Customs officers that in determining for duty the character of tobacco imported, the classifications made by the internal revenue laws will be observed. This will make imported clippings liable to duty as "manufactured tobacco not otherwise specified," the rate for which is fifty cents per pound. In addition to the Customs duty, such imported tobacco will have to bear internal revenue stamps to the value of twenty-four cents per pound. This is the case upon which the published stories about a serious quarrel between Secretary Bristow and Commissioner Pratt were predicated. The intercourse of these two officials upon this question was simply of routine character. There were no differences of any kind between them, and no occasion for differences. The Customs regulation under which the clippings were imported was made in May, 1870, and when the question was presented to the Department by the New-York firms herein mentioned, the regulation of 1870 was quoted and the importers informed that no reason was known why that regulation should be changed. As soon as the attention of Secretary Bristow was called to the provisions of the internal revenue law classifying clippings as manufactured tobacco, he directed the decision made by the Customs Division in 1870 to be reversed.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The platform of the Pennsylvania Democrats is awaited with some interest. It is asserted that there will be a division of the convention on judicial questions, with a probable majority in favor of Uncle William Allen's kind of money.

According to the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier*, the "restoration of constitutional government to the Southern States" is the issue of the hour, and one before which the question of contraction or expansion dwindles into insignificance.

Senator Oglesby, of Illinois, spoke at Cincinnati Friday night, and though his remarks on the currency question were neither pointed nor definite, they were against inflation. Senator Oglesby's colleague, John A. Logan, is said to have received new light on finance, with a change of heart similar to Senator Morton's.

The Connecticut town elections, in October, are of unusual interest this year, as the voters will accept or reject several amendments to the Constitution. The most important one provides for Spring, instead of Fall elections, and for extending the time of service of State officers and Senators to two years.

Iowa has a State election on the same day with Ohio, electing Governor, State officers, and Legislature. Upon the latter will fall the duty of choosing a successor to United States Senator Wright. Ex-Gov. Kirkwood, Iowa's war Governor, is the Republican nominee for Governor, and Shepperd Leffler bears the Democratic standard.

Benjamin F. Butler says he is going to stay at home this Fall, and see if they'll let him alone. Per contra, Mr. Kelley, in telling how the wicked reporters belittled the Detroit rag-money convention, says that one of the 3,830 letters received was from Gen. Butler, regretting his inability to be present on that occasion, but pledging himself to address the citizens of Detroit on the currency question on the 22d of September.

Gov. Hendricks' incoherency in regard to currency matters in his late speech was quite likely studied. After pondering the speech the hard-money papers of Ohio are of the opinion that the shrewd Governor still stands "facing north-by south" as to inflation. The Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks that it was "solemn speech in favor nominally of the re-election of Gov. Allen, without hurting his own chance for the Presidency."

Mr. A. K. Syester, of Maryland, is not a man of rash conclusions. After some days' reflection over his nomination for Governor by the Citizens' Party he telegraphed that he could not accept. But the decision was not irrevocable, it seems, as he is now reported to be surrounded by beseeching friends who hope to prevail upon him to "make the sacrifice required," which is a peculiary one, incident to the abandonment of his lucrative profession.

The Chicago *Times*, once the Democratic organ of the North-west, uses this choice language in speaking of its old constituency: "The miscellaneous assortment of trading and huckstering office beggars, political dead-beats and would-be party truncheon-flourishers who style themselves 'the Democracy' are hopelessly divided into two bitterly hostile political camps, which two camps are subdivided into almost numberless factions, as the interests of the speculators, grog-shop keepers, penniless adventurers, old-stagers, new-stagers, bummers, &c., are different."

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

THE HAMILTON COUNTY DEMOCRATS

THEIR RECENT CONVENTION—A WRETCHED MEETING WITH MISERABLE RESULTS—THE NOMINATION OF GEGHAN AND WHAT IT MEANS—HOW IT WILL AFFECT THE ELECTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 2, 1875.

The action of the Democrats of Hamilton County yesterday will have considerable influence in the whole State. If a sober, decorous convention had nominated a fairly good ticket for the Legislature and the county officers, the Democrats would have gained by it in this city only; but having made bad nominations, after a disgraceful and riotous meeting of nearly twelve hours, they will lose everywhere. Of course Republicans are greatly pleased at the event. The Democratic aristocracy—the Swallow-tails—had endeavored to gain control of affairs. Robinson's Opera-house had been hired, and a system of tickets had been devised which were intended to send the rabble to the galleries, and admit to the floors only the delegates. This arrangement broke down before the convention organized, and if it had not it would have done but little good, since the delegates themselves were, for the most part, as bad as the loafers it was attempted to exclude. Besides the frequent bars that pervade the neighborhood of the Opera-house, a temporary saloon was organized in the building, and at the close of the day a cart-load of empty barrels and long rows of decanted bottles showed that an extraordinary amount of business for these awfully hard times had been transacted.

FIGHTING IN-DOORS AND OUT.

As I approached the building late in the afternoon the Police were suppressing one of the many rows outside the doors. The crowd seemed disappointed that its longing to see a desperate encounter was not allowed to be satisfied. Scarcely had I reached the stage when a fight began among the delegates, and half the convention closed in a crash about the contestants. The President pounded with a chair-leg on a dry goods box for about one minute, which aided the confusion. He then looked smilingly upon the scene till the crisis of the conflict was passed, and then restored the meeting to its usual order, or disorder, with a score of sweating, coatless men standing on chairs shouting "Mr. President," and other words inaudible in the general hubbub, their shouts rising like peaks of sound above the level plains of the unceasing hum of conversation in loud voices among the throng of delegates. Now and then some Pike's Peak of a voice would rise away above the others, so as to become audible on the stage. In this way the business was conducted from beginning to end. I was told there were half a dozen fights in the convention worse than the one I saw.

Robinson asked late in the day how long the meeting would last. He was informed it might not finish business till to-day. "If they are in the hall to-morrow," said he, in great wrath, "I will heat up the furnaces and drive them out." But that was said rashly, for the affair was already as hot as it could be made. Robinson says, with a good many forcible epithets, that he will never let another Democratic convention into his opera-house. And why was there such a pandemonium of a convention, and why is it worthy of so much notice? Simply because some of the respectable men of the party undertook to have a decent convention and make a good ticket, and the natural tendency of the party became dominant after all. The *Enquirer* lays the whole of the disgrace upon Republicans whom it charges with having run the convention by the use of money. It admits that this is not complimentary to the convention. This paper says generally of the convention: "It will, perhaps, not be denied that no convention ever held in Hamilton County, committed more unpardonable blunders than the one of yesterday." And Republicans approve the sentiment. The *Enquirer* will not continue in its course of protest, but having shown its disrelish of the nominations, will, to use an expression of the Grant and Greeley canvass, "eat boiled crow," and support the whole ticket. It knows which way its financial interests lie.

THE NOMINATION OF GEGHAN.

The nomination of Geghan was, in some sense, a necessity. The Church must have some little recognition, lest the many protests of the party against its political claims should be taken in earnest. The Democratic platform declared against a division of the school fund, and the Catholics said, "That is all right. We know the present exigencies which demand the Republican declaration to be met in that way." The Democratic stumpers are understood by the Catholics to be talking what they don't mean for political effect, and no offense is taken. But now comes Geghan, the author of a very harmless law, a very simple re-enactment of the "bill of rights," a law which even Mr. Thurman, impatient of the priestly nose in politics, defends—Geghan comes and asks for a second term. Why refuse him, the harmless author of a harmless bill? It was simply impossible to ignore his claim and satisfy Catholics that, in spite of the many disclaimers, Democrats are still to be depended on by the Roman Church. The Democrats renominated him because they could not help it, precisely as they passed his little bill. And, after all, the *Enquirer* thus naively admits the trouble he has caused and mars the gracefulness of the party's yielding to the inevitable by the following unruly utterances:

> "Contrary to every expectation, Mr. Geghan was nominated yesterday for the House. His friends in the convention doubtless felt that it was necessary to vindicate him, and, at the expense of the party, they carried their point. In this we see either the blind folly of a religious organization or the cunning work of the Republican Party. With something akin to Jesuitical shrewdness these Republican leaders saw that a point could be made in saddling the author of the Geghan law upon the Democratic Party at a time when the minds of the timid in the State had been inflamed by base charges and appeals. By the use of money among the brutalized and vicious elements they succeeded in sending to the convention a sufficient number of their chosen tools. For ourselves, we repudiate the action of this convention so far as relates to the indorsement of Mr. Geghan. We repudiate it in the name of the Democracy of Hamilton County. The Democratic Party acknowledges no obligation to Mr. Geghan or the religious organization which has put him forward. His nomination, in view of all the circumstances, is an insult to every intelligent voter, and it will be the duty of every man who loves the Democratic Party to put the seal upon him at the polls. There is no bigotry or intolerance in this."

The *Enquirer* says even more significantly:

> "The very genius of destruction seemed to actuate the friends of this unfortunate man Geghan yesterday. Their ugly handiwork was seen in more than one instance. To the devoted, sincere Democrats, who have toiled for years, and labored in season and out of season, for the advancement of principle, it is a cruel task to contemplate the blunders of yesterday."

This admission is more convincing proof that Ultramontanism rules the party than any which Republicans have been able to produce. The conflict between the rabble and the "swallow-tails" would be irrepressible if the latter did not know that they depend upon the former. But the breach that has been made will require some time to heal, and cannot fail to help the Republicans this year. The vote in this county, as everybody knows, is very important. The county was formerly Democratic, but recently has been sometimes Republican. During the war it was steadily so. The Republicans sometimes carry the State without this county, but always when it goes with the Western Reserve the result is certain.

Since the canvass began, up to the failure of the Bank of California, there has been a steady current in favor of the Republicans. During a week past there seems to have been a stopping of the tide, though no positive reaction. The convention of yesterday has started the current again, and a handsome Republican majority seems to-day to be reasonably secure.

THE NEW-JERSEY CONSTITUTION.

PROPOSED CHANGES—THE NEW-YORK AMENDMENTS IMITATED—THE CATHOLICS AND THE SCHOOL MONEYS—THE WHOLE CATHOLIC INFLUENCE AGAINST THE AMENDMENTS.

To-morrow the people of the State of New-Jersey vote upon the question of the adoption or rejection of the amendments to the State Constitution. The Constitution prescribes that any amendments to the Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or General Assembly of the State; that they shall first have been concurred in by two successive Legislatures, and then ratified by the people, and become, after the formula had been observed, a part of the organic law of the State. The amendments now pending before the people were drawn by a commission appointed by Gov. Parker, and have been ratified by two successive Legislatures. They are submitted in a body to the people, but the voters are to vote on each separately, so that the defeat of one does not insure the defeat of all. They add two paragraphs to article 1, providing, first, that no city or county or borough shall give money or property or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual or corporation, or become security for or be directly or indirectly the owner of any stock or bonds of any association or corporation; and, secondly, that no donation of land or money shall be made by the State or any municipal corporation to any corporation or individual. Article 2 is amended so as to make the State law regulating the suffrage conform with the late amendment to the National Constitution, and so as to secure to citizen soldiers in actual service the right of suffrage in the State. Section 2 of article 2, which provides for punishment for bribery at elections, is amended so as to punish bribery whenever and wherever committed. The amendment to section 4 of article 4 fixes the compensation of members of the Senate and General Assembly at $500 per year, instead of the per diem heretofore allowed them. An amendment to the sixth paragraph of the seventh section of article 4 provides that "the Legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools for the instruction of all the children in this State between the ages of five and eighteen." A new paragraph, numbered 9, provides for notice of intention to apply for the passage of private, special, or local acts. A new paragraph, numbered 11, provides that no private, local, or special laws shall be passed for the laying out, altering, opening, or working of roads or highways; or for vacating any road, town plot, or public grounds; or regulating the internal affairs of towns and counties, or appointing local officers or commissioners to regulate municipal affairs; or for the selecting and impaneling of jurors; or for changing the allowance or percentage of public officers during a current term of office; or for changing the law of descent; or granting exclusive privileges or immunities or franchises; or granting to any corporation or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks; or changing venue in civil or criminal cases; or providing for the management and support of free public schools. A new paragraph is to be added assessing taxes on property under general laws and by uniform rules according to its true value. Paragraph 7, article 5, is to be so amended as to authorized the Governor to disapprove items of an appropriation bill without vetoing the whole bill. An amendment to paragraph 8 precludes the Legislature from electing the Governor of the State, during his term, to any office under the State or United States Government. Other amendments authorise the Governor to nominate to the Senate candidates for Adjutant General and Quartermaster; provide for the selection of the State Controller by the two Houses of the Legislature in joint meeting; increase the term of office of the Keeper and Inspectors of the State Prison and the State Treasurer to three years; vest the appointment of State Prison Keeper in the Governor and Senate; and increasing the term of Sheriffs and Coroners from one to three years. Other amendments are proposed, but they are of little importance.

It is generally conceded that the vote on the proposed amendments will be very light, except among those who have special reasons for opposition. Two of the amendments will encounter strong local opposition. The first of these is paragraph 12, proposed as an addition to section 7 of article 4, providing that "property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws, and by uniform rules, according to its true value."

Some years ago the Legislature passed a statute known as the Five County act, which exempts from taxation in Hudson, Essex, Union, and other counties in the State, to the number altogether of five, of mortgages in the hands of holders. This is in direct conflict with the proposed amendment. It is claimed on one side that the statute has contributed greatly to the growth of the five counties to which the exemption applies, capitalists being more ready to loan their moneys upon property located there than in other counties in which the securities have been subject to tax, and it is feared that the adoption of the amendment will lead to the withdrawal from those counties of large amounts of capital necessary to the support of their industries. On the other hand, the palpable fairness of taxing property all over the State equally and according to uniform rules is urged, while at the same time it is alleged that the agitation against the proposed amendment is created in the interest of the large railroad corporations, which own a vast amount of property in the five counties referred to. Among some lawyers the idea is prevalent that the amendment will not affect the mortgages already in existence, while they admit that the law under which they are held will, of course, be repealed. The contrary opinion is held by a large number of legal gentlemen, who ask what the mortgage holders can show to the tax-gatherer, if the amendment repeals the law, in proof of their claim that their securities are exempt.

A local opposition, confined mostly to office holders, however, will be made to the adoption of the amendment precluding the Legislature from passing special laws for the governance of municipal corporations by legislative commissions. This amendment repeals the present charter of Jersey City by which in 1871 the city was placed in the hands of commissioners legislated into office in direct contravention of the will of the people. These commissioners have, as the readers of THE TIMES already know, made themselves so odious to the people by their extravagance and corruption that the leading Republicans of the city have demanded their abolition.

A third element of opposition—and by far the most formidable—will come from the Catholics of the State, who are opposed to the amendments, which entirely eliminate the Catholic school question from State politics. As it at present stands, article 4, section 6, provides that designated moneys of the State "shall be annually appropriated to the support of the public schools for the equal benefit of all the people of the State." An amendment proposes to insert the word "free" between "public" and schools, so as to give the State moneys not only to the public schools, but to those which are free also. This is regarded as a blow at the project of giving part of the school moneys to the Catholic parochial schools. The object of the amendment is further secured by a proposed amendment providing that "no donation of land, or appropriation of money shall be made by the State or any municipal corporation to or for the use of any society, association, or corporation whatever,"—which is held to preclude State assistance being extended to any Church for the support of its schools; while still another amendment provides that no special law shall be passed "granting to any corporation, association, or individual, any exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise whatever," which will certainly preclude the licensing of Catholic schools for the instruction of Catholic children.

These amendments have led to the organization of the Catholics, in most parts of the State, to secure the defeat of them, and it is probable that the whole Catholic vote will be cast against them. An apprehension is entertained that the staying from the polls of those who are in favor of the amendments may enable the solid Catholic vote to defeat them.

In some quarters the propriety of defeating all the amendments is being agitated. The ground upon which this action is being urged is that, as it is claimed, the amendments are incomplete, and that their entire defeat will lead to the selection of a new commission to do the work more thoroughly, while if the present amendments be adopted no more amendments can be made in less than five years. This proposition generally comes from Catholics who are anxious to defeat the amendments obnoxious to them, and from those interested in special laws repealed by the adoption of the new features of the Constitution. If the amendments be defeated to-morrow, it will be at least three years, because of the formalities required, before new amendments can have been ratified and become a part of the organic law of the State.

BALLOTS DISTRIBUTED IN CATHOLIC CHURCHES—THE SECTARIAN SCHOOL AMENDMENTS CROSSED.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 5.—Ballots for the constitutional amendments election in New-Jersey next Tuesday were circulated at the Catholic churches in this city to-day, with amendments one, two, eight, and eleven crossed out. The erased amendments prohibit appropriations of public money and lands to private or sectarian purposes, guarantee a system of free public schools, and prohibit special legislation.

THE DEATH OF RALSTON.

THE STORY OF EYE-WITNESSES.

INCIDENTS BEFORE AND AFTER THE BANKER'S DEATH—STORY OF THE BATH-HOUSE KEEPERS—RECOVERY OF THE BODY—EFFORTS AT RESUSCITATION—THE GRIEF OF HIS FAMILY.

From the *Alta California's* report of the scenes on the beach following the death of William C. Ralston we extract the following:

Inquiries as to the events preceding the rescue of the body from the bay were immediately begun. Three boys—E. Walema, A. Fahnlee, and J. Ryan—stated that they were wandering along the beach about 3 o'clock, when they noticed him coming down the bluff from Leavenworth street. He was dressed in a neat suit of black, and did not seem particularly distressed in mind. He came up to the old wharf, and walking out on the stringers sat down on the outermost one. He then took a number of papers from his pocket, and began to tear them and scatter them on the water beneath. After destroying a number of letters he got up, and turning to one of the boys asked him if he thought it was too cold to take a swim. The boy answered that he did not think it was. Mr. Ralston then walked back upon the beach, and, turning his face in the direction of the Neptune Bath-house, slowly moved away. The boys still followed, noticing that he walked close to the edge of the water. He again put his hand into the breast pocket of his coat, and drawing out several more letters and two books with leather covers, looking like bank deposit books, tore them up into small pieces, and threw them into the water. He finally reached the bath-house and entered it, the boys losing sight of him. Small pieces of paper were still to be seen floating upon the water after 4 o'clock. Two pieces were picked up by reporters. They read as follows: "—wrote—the last letter—going to send—Phil som—" On the back: "—write this—" The second piece: "—Dear sister—No. 7—." Pieces of the covers of bank-deposit books were also picked up.

Clarence C. Richards and J. Dunkley, who keep the Neptune Bath-house at the foot of Larkin street, made the following statement: Mr. Ralston came into the bath-house a little after 3 o'clock, and, throwing down half a dollar, asked for towels. He had been in the habit of coming to the bath-house for a long time past, coming sometimes two or three times a week, and at other times allowing a week or two to intervene between his visits. He had bathed last Monday. Richards went to get the towels, and while doing so Mr. Ralston turned to one of the little children playing at the door, and spoke kindly and cheerfully to it. He also addressed Mrs. Richards a pleasant salutation. On Richards returning with the towels and Mr. Ralston beginning to divest himself of his clothing, he noticed that he was in a high state of perspiration, his underclothes being quite wet. Remarking this to Mr. Ralston, the latter said that he would give himself a good rubbing down and take a shower-bath before going into the bay. When all the outer clothing was removed, taking his coat, vest, and pants in his hands he handed them to Richards, saying: "I want you to put these away for me and be very careful with them. They contain valuables." This he had never done before, but Richards took them and placed them in his bedroom. Subsequently, when it was known that Mr. Ralston was dead, Col. Fry and Capt. Lees went to the bath-house and received the clothes. It is said that in the pockets were found a watch and chain, gold studs, a bunch of keys, a small sum of money, two pocket knives, two ivory tablets, and a number of papers. All the articles were placed in a valise and taken to Col. Fry's residence, No. 812 Jackson street. Mr. Ralston having put on a pair of swimming drawers, walked out of the bath-house, and going to the end of a small wharf took a "header." Always an excellent swimmer, the bath-keepers soon noticed him bravely striking out in the direction of Alcatraz Island; also observed him playing in the water, alternately diving and swimming on his back. They saw him swim out at least 600 yards. In the bath-house—having a short time before come out of the water—were Mr. Giamboni, of Campi's restaurant, and C. Balzarini, who having dressed themselves, suddenly turned to Richards and said "What is the matter with that gentleman who just went into the water? See, he is floating on the water and making no signs of movement." Richards had also noticed this. He hastily jumped into a boat and rowed out. Mr. Ralston, now taken by the tide, was floating down toward Selby's Lead Works, and before he could reach the body it was picked up by M. J. Clarke. He subsequently took the information to the Coroner's office.

Mr. Clarke, engineer on the small steamer Bullion, belonging to the lead works, states that he had also noticed Mr. Ralston when he went in swimming, and had followed his movements in the water. He had seen the sudden stopping of his movements, and then the body floating down toward the Bullion. He quickly loosed the painters of one of the boats and made for the body. He soon reached it, and, taking hold of it by the hair, succeeded, after considerable difficulty, in getting it out of the water. He then began to row in the direction of Meiggs' wharf, but thinking it would take him too long, he landed on the beach, about a quarter of a mile from the wharf. Here he assisted in every way in reanimating the almost dead body. Oscar Mevsel states: I happened to be a visitor at the bath-house; I saw Mr. Ralston come out of a dressing-room; all he had on was his bathing trousers; he took a shower-bath, then walked a short distance along the beach, then went into the water and then struck out in the direction of an old steamer lying about four hundred yards from the smelting works. Fifteen minutes after being in the water he was about half way between the smelting works and the steamer. Then I saw him throw himself sideways, dive down two or three times, and I did not see him any more. Next saw the bath-house keeper, in a small boat, going toward Mr. Ralston. I dressed myself and then jumped over the fence, and saw Mr. Ralston being rolled on a barrel. I rubbed his feet to try to warm him up. On the arrival of the doctor, we tried to restore him by artificial breathing. I blew in his mouth for about three-quarters of an hour, while the doctor pressed on his stomach. This was continued until a French doctor came, who made an examination and pronounced Mr. Ralston dead. The first half hour he seemed to warm up, but gradually after that I felt that his lips were getting colder. I did all I could to try to bring him to life again.

All the facts above given are taken from the statements of eye-witnesses, while every incident was fresh and vivid in their minds. The same testimony will, without doubt, be educed at the inquest to-day. We give them simply as they are.

Dr. Lindermann, Director of the United States Mint, and a personal friend of Mr. Ralston, not longer than ten days ago, talking to him of his habit of going in bathing after having concluded the business of the day, strongly advised him against continuing the practice. He warned him that he would some day be seized with cramps while out of his depth and drown. The peculiar, tired, and nervous condition produced by a hard day's work would tend most strongly to produce this disastrous result. Mr. Ralston, on this advice, gave up his bathing for a considerable time, but eventually returned to it, and for the past two weeks has been bathing constantly.

A physician who saw Mr. Ralston's remains at his residence late yesterday afternoon states that the expression of the face, the color and general appearance of the body, gave him the conviction in the strongest manner that the deceased had met his death from a spasm or apoplectic attack which could have been caused by suddenly entering the cold waters of the bay with overheated blood, and in a state of great mental and nervous excitement.

A SORROWFUL PROCESSION.

The body was now placed in the Morgue wagon and taken by the nearest route to the unfortunate gentleman's late residence, corner of Leavenworth and Pine streets. The appearance of the ill-omened vehicle in that fashionable neighborhood, and particularly at the hall door of Mr. Ralston's palatial home, created a profound sensation, which was increased by the spectacle of several hacks and the Coroner's buggy driving up to the front gate with a speed which betokened the occurrence of some disaster of an unusually sensational character. The deceased gentleman's family were fortunately absent, and the first inmate of the household who received the sad intelligence of the untimely death was a colored man who opened the door. The consternation of the domestic on hearing the appalling news is indescribable. He appeared literally stunned by the announcement, and for some moments he stood gazing stolidly at the rough oaken coffin, until the Coroner's attachés roughly brushed past him, when he realized that the news was only too true. The body was taken into one of the spacious parlors on the ground floor, where it lay for about half an hour in the coffin in which it had been brought from the scene of the disaster. The news of the sad accident spread with startling rapidity, and in a short time a number of the deceased gentleman's friends had congregated around the bier, anxious to catch a glimpse of his face in death.

AN ANATOMICAL CURIOSITY.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Quite a novel exhibition was held at the First Colored Methodist Church last evening, the performance setting at defiance three-fourths of the established notions on anatomy. The actor was a colored man, Dr. George F. Thomas, a native of England, having been born at Sheffield sixty-eight years ago. His weight is 168 pounds, and although but five feet four or five inches in hight, he claims to be able to lift 3,800 pounds, and indeed after one has examined his well-knit frame and his muscle, that is stronger and tougher than iron, even this seeming boast will not be scouted. After a lecture that was more wild, rambling, and incoherent than even one of George Francis Train's rhodomontades, he settled down to business and showed one or two feats of strength that were simply miraculous. Taking a piece of iron piping of more than an inch in diameter, with a half-dozen blows on the muscle of his left forearm he bent it nearly double, and after having repeated the feat with a similar piece of iron, he afterward straightened them both in the same manner. This exhibition, however, was nothing to what followed. He removed his shirt, and after showing that his abdomen was soft and pliable, and that his ribs, heart, &c., were placed as in the bodies of other human subjects, he displaced his ribs so that they completely covered the abdomen, and then retracted them, as he said, without pain or effort. He then displaced his heart, causing it to appear in his abdomen, rolling it about from one side to the other, the singular undulations being plainly noticeable under the black skin. He first showed his heart in the left side, where its beatings were natural, then moved it to the left side of the abdomen, four or five inches from its natural position, where the pulsations were but little feebler, and then from the left side to the right, where, also, the beatings were distinct and natural. After this he stopped the beatings of his heart for nearly a minute, the pulse in both wrists being entirely absent. It is to be regretted that no medical gentlemen were present, as this wonderful departure from nature might have suggested something of value to surgery and science.

NOTES FROM VIRGINIA.

A BAD STATE FOR REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPERS—NOT ONE LEFT WITHIN ITS BORDERS—ACTIONS UNDER THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Sept. 2, 1875.

The *State Journal*, originally founded at Alexandria, Va., has been for many years the leading organ of the Republicans and the colored people of this State. Among its editors were Hon. R. W. Hughes, the last Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia, and now Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, and Hon. Edward Daniels, the late Republican candidate for Congress in the Alexandria District. Recently, however, the *State Journal* has by degrees renounced its Republican allegiance, and since it became the property of an association of practical printers it has been a quasi independent sheet. Within the past few days it has gone clear over to the Conservatives, as its editorials of yesterday and to-day plainly indicate. To-morrow the Conservatives of this city, (where the *Journal* has been published for several years,) hold a primary election for the nomination of candidates for the Legislature, and in the editorials cited the *Journal* refers to this election as that of its own party. The only Republican papers I can now recall in Virginia are the *Valley Virginian*, published at Staunton, and the *Day Book*, published at Norfolk, and these are rather Independent than Republican.

The Civil Rights bill has been a dead letter in Virginia, apparently, for some time, but recently it has been appealed to in three instances. The first of these is that of Miss L. A. Spiverie, colored, who has taught school for many years on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. On the 30th of July last she sought passage on the steamer Maggie, at Pungoteague, to go from that place to Fortress Monroe. On some plea, (I believe that an excursion party of whites were aboard at the time,) the Captain, W. F. Veasy, would not take her. On the 20th of last month Miss Spiverie swore to her complaint here before United States Commissioner Thomas S. Atkins, and a warrant was issued against Capt. Veasey. Last Tuesday the Captain appeared before the Commissioner, but the investigation was postponed until the 21st inst at Onancock, to which time and place Capt. Veasey was bailed in the sum of $1,000, with John S. Wise, surety. Gen. Henry A. Wise and his son, John S., are counsel for the Captain. Miss Spiverie has also instituted civil proceedings under the bill against Capt. Veasey for $500 damages.

Since then complaints have been made here before Commissioner Atkins in two cases against B. T. Crouch, a conductor of a train on the Richmond, York River, and Chesapeake Railroad. The complainants are Jesse C. Banks and Miss Alberta M. Brooks, both colored, and their complaints recite that Conductor Crouch "did deny and refuse" to them "for reasons not by law applicable to citizens of every race and color, a full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges" of his train on the 14th day of August, 1875, from West Point to the White-house, on the said Richmond, York River, and Chesapeake Railroad. Warrants, however, have not yet issued on these complaints, and will not until next week. In neither of these cases, as yet, has any civil action been brought.

THE GUIBORD RIOT.

THE SCENES AT THE CEMETERY GATE—THE CORTEGE MET AND DRIVEN BACK BY A SHRIEKING MOB.

The Montreal papers give in detail the story of the riot at the attempted burial of the remains of Guibord in the Catholic cemetery there last Friday. The *Gazette* describes the scene at the taking of the body from the vault, and says:

"The distance between the burial grounds was hurriedly traversed; but on arriving at the Roman Catholic cemetery, an excited crowd was found at the gates. Groups had been gathering in the vicinity during the previous half hour, the ringleaders haranguing their friends and gesticulating violently, as they spoke of the attempt about to be made by the members and friends of the Institute. The carriages rolled up to the gates in spite of the shouts and murmurs of the spectators, and several were admitted, but as by this time the dreaded hearse was rapidly approaching, hoarse cries of 'shut the gates' arose, and no sooner said than done. They were closed very hurriedly and very bunglingly, and had firmness and decision been shown, in lieu of hesitation and weakness, in all probability these disturbers of the peace would have been easily cowed, but this was not to be. The gates were nervously barred as the hearse drove up the roadway and stopped; nothing was done for several minutes, and in the interval the rioters became emboldened. The driver of the hearse, a young man named Seale, meanwhile kept his seat, although his position was far from enviable. Encouraged by the want of determination to effect an entrance, if this were possible, these disturbers of order, who were all French Canadians, and all apparently residents of the neighborhood, essayed more overt acts. They set to work to strengthen their position by propping the gates on the interior; and several, the ringleaders in the movement, ran about shouting like madmen, "*Ils n'entrent pas—ils n'entrent pas; Jesus Christ, ils n'entrent pas; Mon Dieu, ils n'entrent pas; Vierge, ils n'entrent pas*" Imprecations were showered upon the head of M. Doutre, and a rush being made for the horses, the driver deemed it prudent to leave the spot, narrowly escaping an upset the while. A shower of stones thrown by the crowd assembled in the cemetery fell about the vehicle, but fortunately no damage was sustained. Mr. Doutre and his friends did not seem to know what to do under the circumstances, and decided opposition was certainly a contingency for which they should have been well prepared. Half an hour or more was passed in inaction; the ringleaders could not calm the excitement under which they labored, and their actions gave color to the suspicion expressed that they had forthfied their effervescent courage by means of liquor. Mr. Doutre, Mr. Thibaudeau, and Mr. Boisseau stood at some distance from the gates, conversing about the situation, as if it was all a bewildering surprise. They stated that word had been sent to Desroches, the guardian of the cemetery, in the hope that he might be able by persuasion to induce the mob to disperse, and it was said that he did endeavor to do so, but without the slightest avail, as the rioters would listen neither to warning nor reason. Matters were becoming monotonous, when the shouts, threats, and imprecations were renewed, a portion of the mob ran to the woods, the spot where all the friends of the Institute and of the deceased were supposed to be standing, and their most forcible argument, stones, which unfortunately were but two plentifully strewn in the neighborhood, were again brought into requisition, being hurled into the crowd regardless of consequences; several persons were severely injured, and the hearse was again obliged to retire to a considerable distance; even the sight of the horses, who were far from being contented with their novel position, seemed to inflame these peaceful subjects of Her Majesty with fresh religious zeal, and a stronger desire to prevent a defilement of holy ground. Another half hour passed; and, finally, defeated by a mob, Mr. Doutre and his friends, preceded by the hearse, and followed by a long train of carriages, drove rapidly away in the direction of the city, the spectators being wholly in the dark as to their intentions.

A NEVADA CHARACTER.

A droll character named Charles S. Lytle recently died in Arizona, and a Nevada paper does him up in this way: "Lytle was a character. When under the influence of Nevada 'tangle,' he imagined his name to be Schimmerhorn, and would not recognize any one calling him Lytle. In early days in Virginia City, a creditor met him on the street when he was in his 'Skimmy' condition, and said: 'Good morning, Mr. Lytle, could you settle that little account to-day?' Lytle replied: 'Don't know you, Sir; my name is not Lytle. Mr. Lytle is a gentleman, Sir; present your bill to him and he will pay it.' 'But I know you—you are Lytle.' 'No, Sir; my name is Schimmerhorn. I tell you Lytle is a gentleman.' The creditor 'dropped,' and the next day, when his man was straight, presented his bill, which was promptly paid by Mr. Lytle, the 'gentleman, Sir.' At another time 'Skimmy' went to his room and could not find a light, when he pulled his shooter and commenced firing through the ceiling. Some one, thinking it a case of suicide, ran in and saw him still blazing away. 'What's the matter?' said the visitor. 'Nothing,' said Lytle, 'I am just looking for a candle.'"

SWIMMING THE CHANNEL.

CAPT. WEBB'S SUCCESSFUL FEAT.

A TWENTY-TWO HOURS' STRUGGLE WITH THE WAVES—LIFE SUSTAINED IN THE WATER—A HEROIC EFFORT AND ITS FRUIT.

A correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal from Dover on Aug. 25 as follows:

"Capt. Matthew Webb has to-day accomplished his great feat of swimming from England to France without having touched any support from the time when he dived off the Admiralty Pier, Dover, at 12:56 o'clock on Tuesday, until he landed himself on the Calais sands this morning at 10:41. This unparalleled effort occupied twenty-one hours and three-quarters.

At 12:56 P. M. on Tuesday Capt. Webb dived from one of the steps at the end of the Admiralty Pier and commenced to swim to the French coast. He was accompanied by a lugger and two row-boats. The lugger was in command of Mr. Toms, an experienced pilot, and in addition to the crew there were on board several representatives of the press, Mr. A. G. Payne, and Mr. H. F. Wilkinson, of the Ilex Swimming Club, who were deputed to see that the feat was carried out in a *bonâ fide* manner; and an expert diver, named Baker, to render service if it should be necessary. One row-boat kept constantly in front of the swimmer, to direct his course and supply refreshments, and in the bow of this, for the whole of the twenty-one and three-quarter hours, sat Mr. G. H. Ward, Capt. Webb's cousin, to watch his kinsman and attend to his wants. After dark one of the referees was continually in one of the row-boats. The other was used to communicate between the watch-boat and the lugger. The swim commenced at half-ebb tide, and for three-quarters of an hour Webb's course was south-east by south. His pace averaged twenty-six strokes to the minute. The ebb current carried him as far down Channel as Lydden Spout, but meanwhile his powerful and methodical stroke had enabled him to propel himself nearly two miles in a direct line from the land. At 1:45 slack water commenced, and Webb being still fresh, he was able with this advantage to increase the direct distance between himself and the shore rapidly. His strokes now averaged twenty-two per minute, and that speed he continued regularly for several hours. At 2:30 a little rain fell, but it speedily passed off, and a quarter of an hour later the swimmer took his first refreshment, consisting of a small cup of ale. He took no solid food whatever while in the water, the only nutriment given him being coffee, ale, brandy, and beef tea. At 3 o'clock the flood-tide began to be felt, drifting him north-east, although he always kept his face direct to the opposite coast. At 3:25 it was estimated that Webb was four miles from land, and the sea was then as smooth as a pond. Another small cup of ale was handed to him at 3:40. At 4 o'clock the flood-tide had brought the Captain back again abreast the point at which he started, and in the three hours it was reckoned that he had made a direct advance towards the opposite shore of four and a half miles. A thick haze at this time almost hid the heights of Dover, but the weather was warm and calm, and the sea perfectly smooth. When Webb had been at his task three and a half hours one of the referees inquired how he felt, and he replied, 'All right,' whereupon the party in the lugger gave a ringing hurrah. The course continued to be influenced by the flood tide, and at 5 o'clock the bearings taken were: The Castle north-west by north, and the South Foreland north-west. At 5:30 Webb reported himself to be getting on capitally, and he drank a small quantity of beef tea. Half an hour later he was told that one-third of the journey was accomplished, and he then took some beer and beef tea. That nutriment seemed to stimulate him, and for some time it taxed the powers of the rowers in the lugger to keep pace with him. After a stiff pull the lugger came alongside him, and those on board gave three cheers. The Captain responded with the remark that he was doing well. At 6 o'clock we were a mile outside the South Sands Head lightship, and at that point a large screw steam-ship, the Ville de Malacca, passed uncomfortably close. The swimmer was watched from the poop with astonishment, but our hail was not answered. Soon after sunset the South Foreland lights appeared, bearing north north-west by north. At 7:30 Webb was spoken to again, and again he reported himself all right. At 7:45 a referee went into the row-boat. The light at Cape Grisnez became visible at 8:30, and it was then estimated that Webb was ten miles distant from the South Foreland Light. The swimmer now took some warm coffee, and was reported to be as well as when he started.

Things went on well till 9:30, when Webb called out that he had been stung on the shoulder by a jelly fish, and he asked for some brandy. At that time there was a perceptible weakening of his stroke, and it was feared that eight and a half hours in the water and the chilly air of the evening were beginning to tell upon him. A few minutes later, however, he shouted that he was all right, and that he felt no more of the sting. The tide had been slack for some time, and now turned toward the south-west. At that time the swimmer's position was, as nearly as possible, in a line between Deal and Calais, about mid-channel. Nothing worthy of note occurred up to 11 o'clock, when, on taking the bearings, it was reported that we were eight miles from Cape Grisnez, nine from Calais, and twelve and a half from the South Foreland. The prospects of success were then considered very hopeful, and the probability was discussed of the task being finished in fourteen hours. In fact, a message was sent to Webb that if he could hold out four hours more he might expect to go ashore toward Cape Grisnez. He was much encouraged, and took some more hot coffee. At 11:50 the Calais mail steamer Maid of Kent came out of her course to pass within hail. The people on board cheered heartily, and the Captain reckoned that Webb was then thirteen and one-half miles from the nearest English land. At the turn of midnight the breeze freshened, and the course continued as before, directed toward Cape Grisnez, but changed by the drift to the south-west. From 1 A. M. till 3 no noteworthy incidents occurred, except that about 2 o'clock the flood tide again affected the swimmer, and he began to shape his course, it was hoped, for the projecting land about Cape Grisnez. At that time the reports were not reassuring. The pilot Toms was called to consult with Webb, and the referee reported that he was getting weaker. The diver prepared himself and took his seat in the row-boat ready for any emergency. Meanwhile a good dose of old brandy was administered, Webb called out 'All right,' and the diver dressed again.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock the hopes of touching the Cape began to fade, for the light seemed to recede. A breeze sprang up in the east, and a ripple appeared on the water. The swimmer's progress was slow. Dawn appeared at 4 o'clock, when we lost the Cape Grisnez light altogether. We had indulged the hope that daylight would show Webb some land to cheer him; but for the next hour there was no more sign of land than if we had been in mid-ocean. A voice from the row-boat requested the skipper to get some hot bricks ready, which seemed ominous of failure. Probably the drowsy feeling that is generally felt toward dawn had affected the gallant Captain. At any rate, at this time things looked rather gloomy. Some hot, strong coffee was administered, and shortly afterward the sun rose bright and warm. These cheering influences brought about a better state of things. Webb seemed to take heart, and shortly afterward, at 5:30, high land loomed through the mist. This land proved to be a bold point to the west of the seaside village of Sangatte. Webb was much gladdened on seeing it, and struck out bravely in that direction. The tide, however, was carrying us to the north-east, and land seemed to get no nearer. At 6 A. M. the high land was left behind, and the village of Sangatte appeared right ahead. The brave fellow took some beef tea and coffee, and made another vigorous effort to gain the point; but a stiff breeze had arisen, and both wind and tide drove us toward Calais. The land seemed to remain about the same distance while we drifted toward Calais. An hour of weary watching followed, while Webb fought hard to make progress toward land. But the tide and wind were too strong, and Sangatte dropped away from us on our starboard. A waste of sand stretching right up to Calais then became the land ahead. It was now 7:30. Webb had been in the water eighteen and a half hours. He was evidently thoroughly fagged, and much distressed by the waves beating in his face. The diver again got ready, and jumped in, swimming side by side with Webb for a while. The Captain took some coffee, and the occupants of the lugger and boats gave him three cheers, which encouraged him. There now appeared to be a chance of touching the sandy shore about three miles from Calais, and the coveted goal looked only about a mile distant. The breeze increased, and the lugger had to tack to avoid running away from the swimmer. In passing him at 8 o'clock, he seemed dreadfully distressed, and the contrary wind and tide were buffeting him sorely. The point at which he was aiming seemed to drop away to the south, while the tide driving him toward Calais Sands left him apparently as far from shore as he was an hour earlier. There is no doubt the flatness of the land was deceptive, for what was reported as a mile at 8:45 occupied nearly two hours in reaching.

How those two hours were spent it is hardly possible adequately to describe; but they were two hours of the greatest anxiety to those who were watching the efforts of the gallant swimmer, and of perfect torture to Webb, whose pale and haggard face told of thorough exhaustion; but his indomitable pluck would not allow him to give up with the prize so near. As he grew weaker the wind and tide became stronger, and still he held on with the most marvelous perseverance, although the seas were breaking over him and obstructing his movements toward land. At 9:30 a large row-boat, with eight persons on board, came out and heartily applauded Webb, and, what was more valuable, they rowed on the weather side and saved the seas from breaking over him. Up to the last the excitement was most painful; for even when Webb was within 200 yards of the shore it was feared his strength would not hold out to reach it. In strict accordance with the arrangements no one assisted him in the least; but every means were used to give him heart. On approaching the shore soundings were called out rather more favorable than the facts warranted. English and French alike cheered almost constantly, and, as a last encouragement, the rowers pushed down their long oars to show that they could touch the bottom. The excitement increased to the close, and when at last Webb did touch ground the men in the boats around him jumped into the water and fairly hugged him with delight. The news of his approach had spread in town, and a crowd ran down to shore to welcome him, while a carriage stood on the margin of the water ready to drive him to his hotel. On landing he was very weak, but, as the boatmen expressed it, 'jolly in his talk' up to the end. He was enveloped in wraps, and driven to the Hôtel de Paris, where after being well rubbed down, he drank three or four glasses of old port wine. He went to bed immediately, and slept soundly. There were several medical men ready to volunteer assistance at the hotel, but their services were not needed. On making inquiries before leaving by the boat I was told that Capt. Webb was sleeping.

Both in Dover and in Calais the success of the Captain's feat has created great excitement, as nine out of ten of those who knew anything about the sea felt confident that he could not succeed. There is no question but that, had he started earlier, he would have accomplished his task much easier, as he would have avoided the bad weather at the close, while if he had started later he must have failed, for now a strong wind and a misty sea prevail in the channel.

THE HERZEGOVINA.

A RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE EASTERN TROUBLES.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* writes on Aug. 25:

The Moscow *Gazette* has the following authoritative passages about the present aspect of the Herzegovina affair:

"All powers are sincerely intent upon preserving peace. Their relations are unmarked by suspicion or distrust. They are more willing than ever to remove misunderstandings and co-operate with each other for the preservation of peace. But there is a festering sore in the body politic of Europe, where a dangerous disease entirely beyond human control is steadily increasing, and Europe at the height of her civilization and strength, Europe who is so adroit in preserving the balance of power and smoothing over differences, Europe at this present period of almost unprecedented harmony—is this modern Europe of ours to sit down powerless with her hands in her lap, and beseech the Turkish Christians not to disturb her enjoyment of sunshine and peace? But who can answer for it that this imaginary rest may not be rudely broken in upon in the middle of the night and before deceitful dawn arises? The current phrase that though domestic peace is impossible in Turkey, yet it is the only barrier between international peace and chaos, is utterly incomprehensible to us. Would it not be more worthy of us all—nay, would it not be to the interest of entire Europe to try and introduce a more solid and stable state of things instead of idly awaiting the certain eruption of the ever-menacing volcano? What is it that prevents Europe from putting her shoulder to the wheel? What is it that hinders the strong and united powers of this part of the world from taking weak, worn-out, and dependent Turkey in hand? The spectre of the Eastern question, the fear of endless war, stand in the way of action. No doubt this would be a legitimate reason for letting well alone were it not a mere unsubstantial phantasmagoria. We make bold to say that this unfounded and altogether obsolete apprehension will disappear the moment it is analyzed by sound, honest, and impartial judges. The powers are not prepared to solve the Eastern question just now. This being so, the only thing that remains to be done is so to arrange matters as to prevent the dread question being palmed upon us again at some inopportune moment by the force of circumstances. It is impossible to attain this end by continuing deliberately apathetic. Even English politicians expect fresh insurrections in Turkey as a matter of course, and who can tell whether they will not break out at a more inconvenient time than the present. Accordingly we have to bestir ourselves, and endeavor either to put off the dangerous crisis for a while, or, if possible, obviate it altogether. If the existence of Turkey is indispensable to Europe; if that existence is not now threatened by any other powers, Europe, we contend, in her own interest as well as for the good of Turkey, ought to take measures to guard the Sultan against the periodical recurrence of the impending peril. But this end can be only secured if all Europe contributes toward it. Not Russia, Austria, or England; not this or that combination of powers, but all powers together, should compel the Sultan to make his Government endurable to his subjects. If it is admitted on all hands that Turkey is a necessary member of the European Commonwealth, Europe should render peace a possibility in Turkey. This proposition follows inevitably from the arguments recently employed by the *Times* newspaper. A friendly co-operation of Europe for the purpose of pacifying Turkey would have been altogether impracticable in former times, when the powers mutually distrusted each other, and their representatives at Constantinople were fighting for influence. But, thank God, Europe has arrived at last at a different and more satisfactory tone of mind, and the fact is acknowledged even by the London press. Turkey can never form a national and organic whole. To insure her existence we have to confer autonomy upon her individual, discordant parts. Decentralization is the remedy to be applied, and the sovereign power of the Sultan will be all the more firmly established when a reasonable degree of independence is gradually conceded to his Christian subjects. On the united decision of the powers will depend what degree of autonomy is to be accorded them, and what guarantees of good behavior they are to give the Sultan. We venture to say that only in this wise can the Christian subjects of the Sultan be reconciled to his rule, and taught to look upon Turkey as a safeguard against the danger threatening them from abroad, and a guarantee of domestic development."

The first part of this remarkable article addresses itself to the suffering Rayahs, who are assured of Russia's enduring sympathy. The second part invites England and France to lend a helping hand in remodeling the Ottoman Empire. It appears that, notwithstanding the perfect unanimity stated to exist between Russia and Austria, the former, on this sudden and unexpected revival of the Eastern question, prefers calling in the Western powers to advise the Sultan conjointly with herself. Perfectly legitimate in itself, this expansive policy coming from St. Petersburg is an improvement upon former proceedings. Without inquiring how far it is occasioned by any unpalatable symptoms in the conduct of Austria, I may observe that the present rising is marked by the manifestation of a notable coldness toward Russia.

THREATENED DEPOSITION OF THE BEY OF TUNIS.

The presence of English, Turkish, and Italian squadrons off Tunis, was, according to the English newspapers of Aug. 26, exciting some speculation. According to a letter in the *République Française*, Kheredine, the Prime Minister, aimed at deposing the Bey and installing himself in his room. On hearing that Turkish vessels were on their way, the Bey asked his Minister for explanation. Kheredine attributed the act to the intrigues of Mahomed Ari Effendi, formerly his own secretary, who is nominally absent on leave, but was really, it is believed, sent off lest he should reveal his master's secret correspondence. The Bey therefore ordered that Mahomed Ari, whose return was shortly expected, should be seized; but Mahomed immediately wrote expressing anxiety to return and justify himself. Kheredine then induced the foreign Consuls to write to the Governor of Malta begging him to dissuade Said Pasha from taking his ships on to Tunis, and he secretly sent money to pay the wages and provisions of the fleet. Said Pasha, however, persisted in his purpose, whereupon England, fearing, perhaps, a conflict and the carrying off of the Bey, sent three large vessels and two dispatch boats. The Turkish fleet has since arrived, its ostensible object being tribute. Kheredine has industriously circulated statements in the newspapers in his pay that money is so abundant at Tunis that it is difficult to invest it at six per cent., though the legal rate is twelve, and the Sultan wishes to share in this prosperity. As for the Italian vessels, their mission is to demand compensation for an Italian subject for violation of the treaty of 1872, and it is supposed they will soon press for Kheredine's removal. The letter expresses surprise at the absence of French vessels at such a crisis, the more inexplicable inasmuch as Kheredine owed his appointment to French influence, and keeps his post only because the Bey is afraid of France resenting his deposition.

The system is often so rapidly reduced by a severe attack of diarrhea, or other affection of the bowels, as to get almost beyond the reach of medicine before the patient can realize the necessity of looking about him for a remedy. Better keep by you DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a safe curative for Asiatic cholera, cramps, dysentery, &c., and thus be prudently prepared to treat these complaints on their first appearance.—*Advertisement.*

JUST COMPLAINT has long been made by ruptured men against all varieties of metal trusses, now abandoned forever, since the Elastic Truss Company, No. 683 Broadway, permanently relieves and soon permanently cures hernia.—*Advertisement.*

The greatest pain reliever in the world is DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, an internal as well as an external remedy. It has been warranted for over twenty-eight years, and not a bottle returned. It cures chronic rheumatism, sore throat, pains in the limbs, back, and chest, croup, diarrhea, colic, and spasms. No person should go to sea without it. Sold by the druggists. Depot, No. 10 Park place.

Why has Sozodont become the staple Dentifrice of America? Simply because it is impossible to use it, even for a week, without perceiving its hygienic effect upon the teeth, the gums and the breath.

Nothing can Equal the Tonic and Invigorating effects of the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron.)

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

MARRIED.

BRIANT—WEST.—At East Gainesville, N. Y., Aug. 30, at the residence of J. C. Belden, Esq., by Rev. Mr. Henderson, J. P. S. BRIANT, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mrs. LUCY B. WEST, of the former place.

MINNERLY—JONES.—On Thursday, Sept. 2, 1875, at the residence of the bride's aunt, by Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, WILLIAM L. MINNERLY to MINNIE E. JONES, both of this City.

DIED.

BAKER.—At West Troy, N. Y., on Friday, Sept. 3, after a short illness, Capt. SAMUEL W. BAKER, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, West Troy, on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BLATCHFORD.—At his residence in Newport, R. I., on Friday, Sept. 3, RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD, of this City, aged 77 years.

Funeral from All Saints Chapel, Newport, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 2 P. M.

BLACKINTON.—Saturday morning, at his late residence, in North Adams, Mass., WILLIAM S. BLACKINTON, aged 52 years.

Funeral on Monday, at 4 P. M.

BORGFELDT.—At the Gramercy Park House, on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., ALICE, wife of George Borgfeldt.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROWN.—Sept. 4, ADAM T. BROWN, aged 33 years, 5 months.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his father, Port Chester, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Conveyances will be in attendance at Port Chester station to take to the house friends who arrive by the 9:05 A. M. train from New-York. Carriages will also be in waiting at the Forty-second Street Depot to proceed to Green-Wood at 1 o'clock P. M.

BUZBY.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 3, JAMES A., son of Joseph E. and Anna D. Buzby, aged 7 months and 21 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 430 Morris av., on Monday morning, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock.

BIRKBECK.—Very suddenly, of internal hemorrhage, on Saturday, Sept. 4, GEORGE BIRKBECK, aged 55 years and 12 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 118 East 40th st., on Tuesday morning, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock.

BROWN.—In New-York, on Sunday morning, Sept. 5, 1875, after a brief illness, CLARENCE S. BROWN, in the 36th year of his age.

COSGROVE.—At Haverstraw, N. Y., on Saturday, the 4th inst., CHARLES E. COSGROVE, aged 44 years, 5 months, and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his mother at Haverstraw.

COLES.—At Glen Cove, Long Island, on seventh day, ninth month, 4th, MARTHA COLES, in the 83d year of her age.

Funeral from Matinecock Meeting-house, on third day, 7th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Conveyances will be at Glen Cove and Locust Valley on the arrival of 9 A. M. train from Hunter's Point.

COX.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 3, Miss ELIZA S. COX, aged 54 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her nephew, Charles W. Taylor, No. 170 South 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, 6th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

DAVIS.—At Rye, Sept. 3, ALICE, infant daughter of D. H. B., and Jaennette E. Davis.

Funeral from the residence of her parents on Monday at 2:30 P. M. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 12 M.

DAWES.—Drowned, at Saugerties, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 3, VAN ZANDT DAWES, aged 27 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, in the Bedford Street M. E. Church, corner Morton st., on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Remains will be taken from the church on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, for interment.

Members of Astor Lodge, No. 603, F. and A. M., are summoned to attend a meeting of the Lodge to be held in rooms of Evangelist Lodge, Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., to attend the funeral of Brother VAN ZANDT DAWES, at 7:30 P. M., prompt. Members of sister Lodges are fraternally invited. By order.

G. B. BAILEY, Sec.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The members of the Association are requested to attend the funeral services of our late associate, VAN ZANDT DAWES, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts., this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock.

R. R. MCBURNEY, Secretary.

GILLETT.—Sept. 2, Rev. EZRA H. GILLETT, D. D., formerly and for twenty years Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Harlem, and now Professor in the University of New-York, aged 52 years.

Funeral on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock from Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison avenue and 125th st. The clergy are requested to meet at the house at 1:30 o'clock.

HERRIMAN.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on Saturday morning, Sept. 4, JAMES A. HERRIMAN, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, Sept. 6, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, Fulton st., Jamaica, without further invitation.

HOLLY.—On Saturday, Sept. 4, 1875, CHARLOTTE M., widow of the late William C. Holly, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Augustus F. Holly, No. 61 West 51st st., on Monday, the 6th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

MASTEN.—At Yonkers, on Sept. 5, MARY J. PATTEN, wife of Joseph Masten, of Buckhalter, Masten & Co., New-York.

Her funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, corner of Buena Vista av. and Hudson st., Yonkers. The remains will be taken to Kingston, N. Y., for interment. Carriages will meet 8 o'clock and 9:10 trains from 42d st.

NEGUS.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, Sept. 5, LYDIA L., wife of Thomas S. Negus, in the 42d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 15 Sussex place, Jersey City, (between Greene and Washington sts.,) on Tuesday, Sept. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TOMPKINS.—In this City, Sept. 4, MARY, daughter of Caleb and Deborah Tompkins, deceased, in the 77th year of her age.

Funeral services at 4 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 6, at the residence of her brother-in-law, R. E. Peterson, No. 230 East 128th st., Harlem.

TREDWELL.—At Roslyn, Long Island, Sept. 3, 1875, SAMUEL, infant son of Timothy and Annie M. Tredwell.

Funeral from the residence of Henry T. Hewlet, Tuesday, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will await the arrival of train at Roslyn which leaves Hunter's Point at 10 o'clock A. M.

TILLMAN.—Saturday morning, Sept. 4, 1875, SAMUEL DYER TILLMAN, A. M., LL. D., Ph. D.

Funeral on Monday, the 6th, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, corner of York and Barrow sts., Jersey City. Friends are invited to attend his funeral without further notice. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

VAN VECHTEN.—At Cuddebackville, N. Y., Friday Sept. 3, MARY, wife of J. R. Van Vechten, and daughter of John McAllister, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, Monday, Sept. 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 312 President st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

WATTS.—On Saturday, 5 P. M., of consumption, HENRIETTA TIBBALS, wife of Dr. J. H. Watts, aged 41 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, Monday, 3 P. M., from No. 186 Dean st., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children from the feeble infant from one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the world, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all medicine dealers.

STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, HEMORRHOIDS, and their consequence nervous exhaustion; absurdity of swallowing medicines; description of three instruments for self treatment, from the concluding lecture to his private surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. Inclose a stamp to No. 29 5th av.

JANITOR OR JANITOR AND MESSENGER.—A reliable American man wishes a position as above; will be found competent and faithful; can do ordinary repairs, collect rents, &c.; City reference. Address ACTIVE, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

HEART-BURN, DYSPEPSIA, COLIC, AND all the various disorders arising from indigestion are easily remedied by MILK OF MAGNESIA. Sold by all druggists.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED in stock privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC.—"YACHTMAN'S SONG," words by Mrs. E. Porter Beach, music by Charles Wels, 40c.; "Jolly Fellows," waltz, Strauss, 75c.; "Marche Triomphale," Aronson, 40c.; "Pride of Our Home," Wilson, 60c.; "Princesse de Trebizonde," "Giroflé-Girofla," and "Mme. Angot," by C. Wels, 75c. each; "Awfully Jolly," galop, Aronson, 40c.
C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTIONS will be held at the several Assembly District Headquarters to elect delegates and alternates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Saratoga Sept. 8, THIS (Monday) EVENING, Sept. 6. Polls open from 7 to 9:

First District, No. 206 Chambers st.; Second District, No. 85 Oliver st.; Third District, No. 212 Grand st.; Fourth District, No. 165 East Broadway; Fifth District, No. 76 Varick st.; Sixth District, No. 414 Grand st.; Seventh District, No. 71 South Washington square; Eighth District, Nos. 77 and 79 Essex st.; Ninth District, No. 561 Hudson st.; Tenth District, No. 395 Bowery; Eleventh District, No. 146 West 30th st.; Twelfth District, No. 336 East 8th st.; Thirteenth District, No. 118 9th av.; Fourteenth District, No. 2 Stuyvesant st.; Fifteenth District, No. 475 9th av.; Sixteenth District, No. 417 East 15th st.; Seventeenth District, No. 664 8th av.; Eighteenth District, No. 653 2d av.; Nineteenth District, 10th av. and 70th st.; Twentieth District, No. 229 East 47th st.; Twenty-first District, No. 405 East 88th st.

By order of Republican Central Committee.

S. N. LECOMTE, President.

HENRY C. ATWOOD, AUGUSTUS T. BISHOP, } Secretaries.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at District head-quarters, No. 205 Grand st., this, Monday, evening at 8 o'clock.

THOMAS F. GEARY, President.

JAMES DALTON, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE Sixth Assembly District will hold their primary at their respective head-quarters, No. 414 Grand st., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 6, for the election of delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Saratoga on Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1875. All true and loyal Republicans are hereby notified to attend.

GROTIOUS S. COWIN, President.

EDWIN F. THOMPSON, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at Bleecker Building on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 6, at 8 o'clock. GILBERT I. HUNTER, President.

GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election for delegates to the State Convention will be held at No. 336 8th st. on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 6, at 9 o'clock.

ROBERT V. MACKEY, President.

GEORGE CLARK, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Sept. 4, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Oliver R. Steele, Esq., Referee, Steele & Carter sold the two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on West Eighty-fourth street, north side, 175 feet west of Eleventh avenue, for $2,500, to the Union Dime Savings Bank, plaintiff. The above was the only business which took place Saturday. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Sept. 4, was $325,835, as against $198,349, the figures for the previous week.

On Friday, Sept. 3, Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, sold the following property by order of the United States District Court:

30 acres, with buildings, at Ridgefield Park, N. J.	$75,005
5 acres at Ridgefield Park, N. J.	25,005

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, sales are noticed to occur as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) Sept. 6.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot, 22 by 88, on Allen street, east side, 168.4 feet north of Stanton street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles Price, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 20 by 98.5, on Elizabeth street, south side, known as lot No. 44 on a map of Edward Livingston property.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. A. Redfield, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 15 by 98.9, on West Twenty-fifth street, 375 feet west of Seventh avenue. Also, a similar sale, same Referee, of one plot, 100.10 by 300, on Third avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Seventh street, and one lot, 25.2 by 100.10, on Third avenue, 100.10 feet south of One Hundred and Seventh street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Sixtieth street, south-east corner of Fourth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the house, and lot 35 by 100, on One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street, south side, 131.6 feet west of Willis avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By Steele & Carter, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 199.10, on the north side of West One Hundred and Fifty-second street, extending through to One Hundred and Fifty-third street, 425 feet west of the Boulevard or public drive.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. T. Freeman, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 102.2, on Madison avenue, south-west corner of Seventy-seventh street; also, a similar sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lease of lots 23.2 by 82, on Avenue B, south-east corner of Twelfth street; lease has fourteen years to run; ground rent, $550 per annum.

Tuesday, Sept. 7.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. S. Yard, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 20 by 50, on Eldridge street, west side, 80 feet north of Delancey street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, of buildings, with one lot 25 feet by the depth of the block, on East Broadway, (late Harmon street,) north side, extending through to Division street, between Catharine and Market streets, known as lot No. 9 on a map of the Henry Rutgers Estate. Also, a similar sale, same Referee, of the building, with lot 20 by 105.5, on East Fifty-third street, north side, 194 feet east of First avenue.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of a house, and lot 25 by 100, on Ninth avenue, east side, 50.5 feet south of Seventy-first street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 23.1 by 85.6 by 23 by 82.7, on West Thirtieth street, north side, 190 feet east of Seventh avenue; also all the right, title, and interest of A. G. Newman and Jacob Capron in the lot adjoining above in the rear.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. W. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Sixth street, south side, 330 feet west of Fourth avenue (as widened.)

By ———, on the premises at West Farms, at 2 o'clock, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. P. Ferris, Esq., Referee, of one plot 35.6 by 100 on Samuel street, north side, adjoining the lands of A. Lawrence, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Wednesday, Sept. 8.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-sixth street, north side, 175 feet east of Seventh avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Mezo Diefendorf, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 18.4 by 98.9, on East Thirty-seventh street, north side, 241 feet east of Lexington avenue.

By Wood, Brady & Todd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Sidney De Kay, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 102.2, on East Seventy-fifth street, south side, 234.3 feet east of First avenue. Also, a similar sale, same Referee, of the house, and lot 24 by 99.11, on West One Hundredth and Twenty-ninth street, north side, 150 feet east of Eighth avenue.

Thursday, Sept. 9.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a house, and lot 20 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, south side, 228 feet east of Avenue A. Also a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of the building, with plot 45 by 140, in Grove street, east side, 100 feet north of Fordham avenue, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 200, on Central avenue, west side, extending through to Inwood avenue, 225 feet south of Gerard avenue.

Friday, Sept. 10.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 20 by 95, on Madison avenue, west side, 85.5 feet north of Forty-fourth street. Also, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a building, and lot 25 by 30.5, on Seventh avenue, east side, extending through to Broadway, 75.7 feet north of Forty-second street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a building and lot, 25 by 100, on Third avenue, west side, 76.5 feet north of Eighty-eighth street.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 25 by 98.9, on West Fortieth street, north side, 325 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of the building, and lot 20 by 90, on East Fiftieth street, forty feet west of First avenue.

By Steele & Carter, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 22 by 70.8, No. 84 Centre street, east side, between Worth and Leonard streets.

Saturday, Sept. 11.

By James M. Miller, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 27.2 by 100.6 by 27.9 by 100.6, No. 148 Mulberry street, east side, 76.6 feet south of Grand street.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 25 by 80, on Courtlandt avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Findlay street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, SEPT. 4

NEW-YORK.

By Steele & Carter.

1 two-story frame house, with lot, on West 84th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x102.2	$2,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Sept. 4.

Broadway, e. s., 82.4 ft. n. of 21st st., 20.1x123.11; William Edelstein to Ebenezer H. Balch, sub. mortgages $33,000, with interest from Nov. 1, 1874, and all taxes and assessments, also reserving rents to grantor till May 1, 1876	$115,000
Clarkson st., n. s., 116.8 ft. e. of Greenwich st., 25x100; Trinity Church to Catharine Mitchell, 21 years from May 1, 1867, per year	325
Goerck st., w. s., No. 1, 25x75; John Braun to Franziska Liebler	13,000
Mott st., e. s., 75.8 ft. s. of Houston st., 75x86.10; Thomas Burrows to Charles G. Judson, quit claim	nom.
Mott st., w. s., 67.7 ft. n. of Spring st., runs n. 80 ft., thence w. 99.2 ft., thence s. 125.2 ft., to a point on Spring st. 72.10 ft. w. of Mott st., thence e. 27 ft., thence n. 59.4 ft. to an alley, thence e. along said alley 74 ft. to Mott st. at point of beginning, with right of way of alley 3 feet in width; John Schappert to Joseph Hillenbrand	140,000
Springfield st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Cortlandt av., 25x100; Sebastian Hauck to Adolph and Dora Ottman	3,000
Waverley st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Prospect av., 50x100; Executors and heirs at law of James Durrie to Robert Durrie	2,000
35th st., n. s., 308 ft. e. of 8th av., 23x98.9; Anna M. Zimmerman by F. Grasmuch (Guardian) to John S. Schoenfeldt	3,000
15th st., s. s., 194 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x56.8; Louise, wife of Lorenz Weiher, to Elizabeth Landauer and Elizabeth Wichser	12,000
51st st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.5; Gerhard H. Tiemeyer to George Keller, subject to mortgages $2,700	7,000
73d st., n. s., 348 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Hannah Higgins to Elizabeth Donohue and Mary T. Gavigan, subject to mortgages $3,200	4,000
74th st., n. s., 71 ft. e. of 3d av., 19x62.2; Gerhard H. Tiemeyer to George Keller, subject to mortgages $5,000	7,000
86th st., n. s., 374 ft. e. of 1st av., 18x100.8; 86th st., n. s., 96 ft. e. of 1st av., 110x100.8; Avenue A, n. e. corner of 86th st., 141.5x100; 89th st., s. s., about 100 ft. e. of Avenue A, 225x64.5; Joseph Hillenbrand to John Schappert	117,000
104th st., s. s., No. 180 East, 16.8x100.11; R. Lavinia Bayaud to Sidney B. Crane	14,000
113th st., s. s., 247.2 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x100.11; Abba M., wife of James H. Peffers, to Sarah A., wife of James Gould	13,500
158th st., n. s., 100 ft. s. e. of Courtlandt av., 50x100; Charles Baberkow to Julius Heberlein	3,500
3d av., n. e. corner of 74th st., 22.2x71; Gerhard H. Tiemeyer to George Keller, subject to mortgages of $11,000	16,000
5th av., e. s., 68.10 ft. n. of 85th st., 22x100; Llewellyn F. Haskell to Samuel Cameron, subject to mortgages of $50,000 with interest, taxes and assessments for 1875	57,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

A.—47TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6th AV.—Location desirable; a medium sized high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, newly plumbed, frescoed, and furnished all complete. If sold promptly can be had at a decided bargain. Offices, No. 11 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOUR NEW, ELEGANT HOUSES FOR SALE.—Send for pamphlet, containing diagrams and full particulars, to the owners, DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects, No. 63 East 41st st.

FOR SALE—THAT NEW AND WELL-BUILT house No. 17 East 73d st.; price $43,000. Inquire on premises or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th st.

F. G. & C. S. BROWN, NO. 90 BROADWAY, corner Wall st., have houses for sale and to rent in all parts of the City. Lists furnished on application.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED, OR FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Corner 5th av. and 28th st., (Black's new building,) first floor. French apartment suite, consisting of two parlors, four bed-rooms, dressing and bath rooms, butler's pantry, kitchen, laundry, and servants' rooms; furniture elegant and complete; made to order in Paris for the present owner; possession given immediately. Can be seen after Sept. 1, between 9 and 12 A. M.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE THREE-STORY AND basement brown-stone front, 22x50 feet; lot, 105; replete with every convenience, in the most elegant part of Washington av., Brooklyn; a very favorable lease of three or five years will be given to a perfectly responsible tenant only. For permit apply to EDWARD H. DIXON, No. 29 5th av., between 7 and 9, 2 and 3, or 8 and 9 o'clock, evening.

A.—5TH AV., NEAR 21ST ST.—FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 32x70, and extension; lot 100 feet; handsomely and completely furnished; to let for the Winter. Location particularly desirable.
Offices No. 11 Pine st. and
No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A VERY FINE CORNER FLAT TO RENT—Nine rooms, 25x85; convenient to 8th av. entrance to Central Park; all improvements; steam pump supplies water to the entire building; janitor always there. Apply at No. 897 8th av. JOHN BRANIGAN.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS FOR BACHELORS or small families, to let; location Madison square, near hotels and clubs. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st., or on the premises, No. 4 East 23d st., from 2 to 4 o'clock.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 342 WEST 46th st., 20x50; $1,700 rent. Inquire of
JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

COAL AND IRON

EXCHANGE,

Corner Cortlandt and Church Sts.

This extensive structure will be ready for occupation on or about the FIRST OF NOVEMBER NEXT.

It is thoroughly FIRE-PROOF, no pains, care, or expense having been spared to secure that end. It is built mainly of brick, all the supports being of this material, to the entire exclusion of iron columns. All the windows and entrances are provided with corrugated steel shutters.

The heating and ventilation are made upon the latest and most approved principles, and it is confidently believed THAT IT IS THE BEST VENTILATED BUILDING IN THIS COUNTRY.

Individual firms or corporations can now negotiate for single offices or large or small suites on liberal terms.

Apply to
R. G. MOULTON,
Secretary Building Committee.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.
No. 71 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—A HOUSE, UNFURNISHED or partially furnished; neighborhood unexceptionable; rent not over $1,800. Address A. S., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, IN NEW-YORK or Brooklyn, a small house in a good, respectable neighborhood. Any one desiring to sell cheap for cash address, stating price and location, HOUSE, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., near 38th st., formerly with Bedell, are a large selection of desirable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, suitable for families returning to the City, and for the country. Also, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, grooms, &c.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, where families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable, civil servants, (male and female,) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, and all other kinds, for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, 138 6th av.

AT BEDELL'S, 340 AND 342 4TH AV., families returning from the country will find a large number of first-class servants of every description, namely, professed cooks, laundresses, waitresses, &c. Also men waiters, coachmen, gardeners, &c.

AT SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY, NO. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts., a number of the best colored servants, male and female, for any capacity, now on hand.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants, thoroughly reliable and experienced, at Mrs. Lowe's German Bureau, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—By a neat German girl; is a first-class waitress and very experienced nurse; excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN young girl who understands her duties in every branch; is a quick, orderly, and well-tempered girl; has lived in best City families; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER-maid; has long and excellent reference; is young, quick, and obliging; perfectly willing to assist with waiting, if desired, or make herself otherwise useful; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR would do house-work.—By a neat, tidy, competent girl; City or country; has good reference. Apply at Carroll's Agency, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT GERMAN GIRL, who understands her duties thoroughly, and is a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; speaks good English. Call at Carpenter's, 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant Scotch girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress; country or City. Call at No. 62 West Washington place.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-work and assist in washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 206 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid or waitress; good City reference. Call, for two days, at store No. 318 East 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do chamber-work and sewing; good references. Call at No. 238 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards, and can furnish the very best reference from last employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuits, soups, desserts, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, UNDERSTANDing her business in the minutest details, having always served in first-class families; she may be considered as entirely reliable, sober, and honest, as well as efficient. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS GOOD PLAIN cook; is young, neat, intelligent; may lack some experience, but will be found strictly sober, honest, and susceptible of being taught; she is altogether a desirable servant. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English Protestant woman who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; and can furnish unexceptionable reference; wages, $20. Can be seen at Odell's Franco-Americain bureau de placement, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, HIGHLY recommended; understands cooking perfectly; boning, larding, &c.; excellent baker; gets up dinners for first-class families; neat, willing, obliging, and trustworthy; City or country; prefers the country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT YOUNG woman, who understands her business; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in best style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

COOK.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; has three years' City reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BONES, LARDS, makes cream, pastry, &c.; in a private family or select boarding-house; can really do excellent cooking; is strictly temperate; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL FOR GENeral work; is strong, neat, and a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; wants a steady place; City, or country; can make butter. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, AS good cook, washer, and ironer, or as laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A reliable woman, as good cook, washer, and ironer, in a small private family; best City references. Apply at No. 455 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as good cook and baker; willing to assist with washing; good reference. Call at No. 224 West 27th st., third floor.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY GERMAN girls, for City or country; used to all kinds of house-work; good references. At the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON WHO THORoughly understands her business; best City reference. Call or address No. 706 3d av.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED dress and cloak maker; operates on several machines; desires a few engagements by the day; reference. Call at No. 345 Lexington av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, who can give the best of references, wishes to make engagements for the month of September; would be willing to go a short distance in the country; terms moderate. Apply at No. 320 West 34th st., where now employed.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker would like a few more engagements by the day or week; the latest styles; costumes remodeled. Address M. F., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER, GOVERNESS, OR COMpanion.—By a capable New-England woman, of some experience; good reference. Address S. E. B., No. 44 West 24th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND woman, (Protestant,) with the best City reference; can cook, wash, and iron for a good-sized family; is a good worker, strictly temperate, and will try to please her employer; City or country; no objection to Catholic servants; or would do general work. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN PROtestant girl, speaking good English; seventeen years of age; willing and obliging; fond of children; wages no object. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servant's Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN girl, to do general work; can cook, wash, and iron well, and will try to conform to a lady's ways; City or country; understands milk and butter, and can go at once to a situation. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant woman, in a small private family, to do general house-work; City reference. Call at No. 309 East 35th st., second floor, back.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl for general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID, SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE and Companion.—By a Scotch Protestant young woman, speaking French; fully competent in either capacity; wishes a situation with a lady or family traveling to Europe; can take full charge of a lady's wardrobe, cut, fit, operate dress-make, &c.; dress hair in elegant style; take full charge of an infant or growing children, and be a companion to a lady; best testimonials from very best families. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LADY'S MAID, SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE and Companion.—By a Scotch Protestant young woman speaking French, with a lady or family going to Europe; cuts, fits, operates, makes dresses, dresses hair; will take care of an infant or growing children; best testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av.

LADY'S MAID, SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE.—By a French Protestant girl, over three years in her only place; can sew nicely by hand; speaks the best French; of a good disposition. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS OR FINE WASHING AND Chamber-work.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; understands doing up all kinds of ladies' fineries, or would take a place to do fine washing and chamber-work; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman; well recommended by first-class families; capable of doing the work of a large family; French fluting, box plaiting, frilling, puffing, polishing, &c.; a very desirable person; neat, tidy, and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing and ironing, French fluting, &c.; has unexceptionable references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH girl, with three years' reference; in City or country; an excellent family cook and laundress, and will take a place with or without other servants. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress; understands everything appertaining to the laundry; in a private family; best references. Address S., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to do gentlemen's or families' washing and ironing, by the week or month. Call at No. 129 West 26th st., Mrs. Lomax.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a reliable young woman as laundress or chamber-maid and waitress; two years' City reference. Call at No. 144 West 19th st., rear.

LAUNDRESS—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; ladies' and gentlemen's washing; puffing and fluting on reasonable terms; best City reference. Call at No. 321 West 41st st.

MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; is a good seamstress, and can dress hair nicely; is very obliging; City or country. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent middle-aged Protestant person; has taken entire charge of babies; can cut and fit, and sews by hand; good City references. Can be seen at No. 31 East Madison square for two days.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as child's nurse; is used to the care of children, sewing, &c.; willing to be generally useful; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as thorough infants' nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 109 West 15th st., rear building.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE, IN A PRIVATE family, to take care of grown children and sew; she has the experience and all the requirements to fill the situation, and undoubted references. Can be seen at Bongrand's French office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS CHILdren's nurse, or can take care of a baby from its infancy; can do plain sewing and chamber-work. Call at No. 159 East 30th st., near 3d av., second floor, back.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NICE, GENTEEL FRENCH girl, who can do nice sewing, and willing to do some chamber-work. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN, TWENTY-one years old, as wet nurse; baby four months. Apply for three days at Mrs. Hansen's, No. 144 East 32d st., near Lexington av.

NURSE—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN PROtestant girl, as nurse or waitress and chamber-maid; good reference. Apply at No. 123 Suffolk st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat and tidy young woman who is a thorough chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; would like a place in City or country; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH waitress; reference to be seen; would not object to a very nice boarding-house; can take charge of dining-room and silver; makes salads, &c.; has no objection to assist with other work if time will admit; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS WAITress or chamber-maid and waitress; she is young, good-looking, and exceedingly neat; understands her business well; has excellent City references. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, equal to a man; can furnish the highest of recommendations. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL fifteen years of age, whose education has been neglected, a situation in an institution or with a kind lady, where she would be instructed; good reference. Address Mrs. D., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1257 BROADWAY.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN washing for gentlemen or families at her own home; best City references. Address No. 317 West 35th st.

MALES.

BAR-KEEPER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN as bar-keeper, either in hotel or first-class liquor store; can furnish the best of reference. Address E. BURKE, No. 240 East 47th st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY AN American Protestant man, aged thirty years, who is a good coachman and groom; keeps carriages and harness in good order; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A COMPEtent and reliable single man; understands his business in both departments; can milk; will be found willing and obliging; will go for moderate wages; good reference given. Address B. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WHO understands the care and management of horses thoroughly, and a stylish driver; would like a place in the City; is also an excellent groom, and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant, aged thirty-two, who can care and drive horses, do gardening, milk, care cattle, tend furnace, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A SWEDISH COUPLE, aged 30, no children; man first-class groom, gardener; can milk, do carpenter work; wife, good cook, excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, married; no incumbrance; four years' first-class City reference from his late employer; willing and obliging. Call on or address J. D., No. 148 East 22d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS A perfect knowledge of the business; will be found willing and obliging; is strictly temperate; six years' first-class City references. Call, or address Coachman, No. 232 East 20th street, rear stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT single man as coachman and groom; can work in a vegetable garden, and make himself generally useful; has some of the very best city references. Address C. M., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man, married; is a competent City driver; willing and obliging; highly recommended; six years with last employer. Call on or address R. F., No. 615 5th av.

COACHMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COACHman, is married, has one child. Best City references. City or country. Call or address W. T., private stable, No. 10 East 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands his duties and has three years' City reference. Address J., Box No. 72 New-Rochelle Post Office, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every respect. Inquire in store, No. 755 Broadway, corner 8th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A COACHMAN or groom; can milk, do gardening, if required; three years' City references. Call or address B. Williams, No. 85 South 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, (PROTESTant), as coachman and gardener; country preferred; good reference. Address or call at No. 19 Downing st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXperienced man as first-class coachman; willing to make himself generally useful; has City and country reference for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Call or address D., at J. B. Brewster's carriage factory, No. 145 East 25th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also, garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address K. Y., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COLORED single man; is willing to be useful; country preferred; good reference. Address B. L., Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—AS COACHMAN; CITY OR COUNtry; can milk, be useful, do plain gardening; three years' reference. Call or address B. Williams, No. 142 West 29th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man, competent in every respect; best City reference from last employer. Call on or address D. W., No. 361 5th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family. Address G. M., No. 171 East 114th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH, no family, who is competent in green-house; understands propagation and all branches of his profession; learned under the best gardeners in England; would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; best of City references. Address J. B. D., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER OR FARMER.—BY A YOUNG married Englishman; understands the care of horses, cows, poultry, and all kinds of farm stock; a first-class vegetable gardener; can also take care of a green-house, having had experience with florists and amateurs; first-class references from all employers. Address WILLIAM LAMSON, Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A Scotch Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-nine years; no children; man can care and drive horses; care cattle, milk, do gardening, farm-work, &c.; wife can do all kinds of house-work, &c., make butter, and is a good plain cook; good recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN; will make himself useful around a gentleman's place; can milk and take care of horses; has excellent references. Address W. M., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN in a private family; the best satisfaction given. Address, before 12 M., Stevens, Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER-MAN, who has lived in the best families; can produce first-class testimonials as regards capability, honesty, sobriety, and thoroughly understands his duties. Address for two days J. H., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG MAN WHOM we know, in City or country; understands the duties of a butler thoroughly, and can furnish reference that will bear the strictest investigation. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN in a private family, where he would be found thoroughly efficient and obliging; City or country; best reference can be given. Address M. G., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE young man as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; can furnish excellent references. Address A. D., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City references, and can refer to his last employer. Address Macy & Co., No. 438 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, A PLACE in a private family; understands his duties thoroughly, and can furnish the very best reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Can be seen at present employer. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school at No. 1 5th av., (first house from Washington square,) on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1875.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th st., reopens Sept. 30.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars address Principals, HENRY W. SIGLAR and J. MACNIE.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, No. 37 West 33d st., day and boarding scholars; complete studies. Circulars sent on demand.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 101 W. 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of Classical, English, and German instruction.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, 409 Jefferson av., Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—THIS Day and Boarding School for young ladies will be reopened Sept. 22. CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

JAMESBURG INSTITUTE.—A WIDE-AWAKE, thorough school for boys, Jamesburg, N. J. M. OAKEY, A. M., Principal.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO COUNTY, N. Y.—A good home and a thorough school; twenty-fifth year. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 16.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16.

Or rather say, academy for the cultivation of graceful motion, courteous manner, and the morality of social intercourse, named politeness.

Classes every day, and evenings once or twice a week, may be selected. Send for circular containing all particulars.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
(Autumn term commences Sept. 29.)
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.
No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

Dr. Irving's special class for the study of the English language and literature, as illustrating and illustrated by history, with readings from the best authors, will begin in November.

His class for the historical and critical study of the Fine Arts will begin at the same time.

These classes are for ladies who have finished their studies, and would like to avail themselves of such a course.

A SPECIAL department for young boys.

The Fall Term opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, 1875.

For circulars or information, apply to the above address.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, REMOVED to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school.

Single rooms for those who apply in time.

The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.

Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 6. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children on THURSDAY, Sept. 23; a separate class for boys on Oct. 1; a punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested. Their Kindergarten, under the charge of Mme. and Miss KRIEGE, will reopen Oct. 4; training class for kindergartners Nov. 1. All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy park, New-York.

FEODOR THURM'S GERMAN-AMERICAN Institute, for young ladies and gentlemen, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 15. A few boys received as boarders by the Principal. Commercial and Classical Departments, Kindergarten and training class for Kindergarteners. References: Messrs. J. F. Pupke, Sigismund Kaufmann, A. Engler, E. Calman, G. W. Faber, Dr. F. Zinsser, Dr. E. Krackowizer.

THE COLLEGIATE TRAINING SCHOOL, No. 182 5th av., between 22d and 23d sts., J. L. N. HUNT, A. M., Principal, reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21, 1875; the most scholarly preparation for the Freshmen or Sophomore of Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Princeton, or for schools of technology; primary department; commercial course extensive and unique; more than fifteen hundred pupils in business life; specialties in classics and mathematics. Prospectus sent on application.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, Nos. 32 and 34 Reservoir Park, (West 40th st.) School year of 1875 and 1876 will begin Sept. 27; KINDERGARTEN, Oct. 1.

Personal application and inspection of building at any time.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON,
AND
MISS AGNES L. JONES,

Will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at No. 13 East 31st st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 30.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERcises will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, the 4th day of October next. Candidates for admission will be received at the college, East 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, Oct. 1, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Students of the regular classes who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 23. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered." Refers to following patrons:
Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. George L. Prentiss, Rev. Prof. H. B. Smith, Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Dr. H. D. Ganse, Rev. Dr. Erskine N. White.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)
The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept. 30, 1875.
A KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5.

MISS JAUDON'S
English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 East 31st st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23. Scholars in Kindergarten Department limited to eighteen.
Miss JAUDON will be home after Sept. 13.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th av., New-York,
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses, commences its eighteenth year Sept. 28, 1875.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE MISSES PERINE,
No. 34 East 74th st., on Central Park, will reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, Sept. 27.
Home pupils received from Monday until Friday.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE, (FOUNDED 1857) No. 212 West 59th st., facing Central Park, New-York.—This English, Classical, French, and German Family and Day School for young ladies, with Kindergarten Department, will re-open on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 1875. For full information send for catalogue. The principals will be at home after Sept. 8, 1875. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Mrs. VEILLER VAN NORMAN, Principals.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry, Latin conversation, physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER WILL reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies at No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22; advanced classes for young ladies who have completed the usual school course of study will be organized during the Winter.

URSULINE ACADEMY, EAST MORRISANIA, one mile beyond Harlem Bridge, at junction of Westchester and St. Ann avs.—This institution, in charge of the Ursuline nuns, affords all the advantages of a first-class academy for young ladies; reopens Sept. 6; terms, $141 half yearly.

E. A. GIBBENS AND D. BEACH, JR.,
reopen their school for boys at Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5th av., Sept. 20.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York.

MISS WARREN
Will reopen her school for boys, Sept. 20, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. No Kindergarten. Thorough work, English, French, and German.

BRADFORD'S STUDENT'S HOME.—A BOY'S School, Middletown, Conn.; delightful situation, superior accommodations; military drill, thorough school. Address Rev. J. H. BRADFORD.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARrytown, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 15. MISS M. W. METCALF.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—STEVENSDALE Institute, South Amboy, N. J.—A select Boarding School for boys reopens Sept. 13.
J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-SCHOOL for both sexes, at Nyack on the Hudson, reopens Sept. 7; studies, academic and primary; expenses, $280 per year; no extras; references, patrons and clergymen.

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children at Red Bank, on the Shrewsbury; natural development carefully considered; superior instruction and pleasant home.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC and Musical Boarding School, No. 144 5th av., now open. Terms reasonable. For particulars apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

MME. LESPINASSE.—FRENCH INSTITUTE for young ladies at Fort Washington reopens Sept. 20. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, No. 3 Pine st.; Brentano's, Union square.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, GRAMMAR, spelling, $15; writing, $3, monthly. Persons desirous of repairing early educational losses attend Paine's College, No. 62 Bowery, day and evening.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS
REOPENS HER DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
At No. 47 East 21st st., Sept. 23.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.
Next session will commence Sept. 13. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

DABNEY UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, V. DABney, principal, (late Prin. of Princeton College Preparatory School,) No. 25 East 29th st. Four boarders.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR EIGHT GIRLS under fourteen; $200 a year. Address
Mrs. H. L. MAY, Leonia, N. J.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th st. Year begins Sept. 20.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st., re-opens Sept. 22.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 229 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A SCHOOL for Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Prin'l.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
Central Park and 6th Avenue.
TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

Lessons resumed on Tuesday, Sept. 14, from 9 to 1, and on Sept. 20 from 9 to 3. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools; French, German, Spanish taught and spoken. Twenty teachers.

New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Large Gymnasium, fire-proof stairs, &c.

Prospectus sent on application.
PROF. CHARLIER, Director.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 112 5TH AV., (between 16th and 17th sts.)

After the most successful close of the last term, the Director begs to inform his patrons and the public in general that the full season of the GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
WILL COMMENCE SEPT. 1, 1875.

Pupils should make application at once to secure proper classification.

The course of instruction will comprise all branches of vocal and instrumental music, musical compositions, and foreign languages.

The Rehearsals of the Amateur Orchestra, which were so favorably received last Winter, will be continued and also the lectures on musical science.

Soirées by the pupils of the Conservatory or lectures alternately every week.

The extensive library of the institute, containing over 15,000 works, is available to all pupils.

Mr. Hammond's School,

OPENS SEPT. 20, AT NO. 70 WEST 39TH ST.,

Gives thorough training and preparation for colleges and scientific schools and for business. References: Howard Crosby, D. D.; Henry B. Smith, D. D.; Jas. O. Murray, D. D.; Ellsworth Eliot, M. D.; Wm. A. Hammond, M. D.; Thos. E. Vermilye, D. D. Every pupil of the preceding year returned to Mr. Hammond last year, unless removed from the City.

AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

Of successful experience, during which many hundreds of boys have been prepared for professional or business life,

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE

Again offers its advantages to parents seeking a strictly family school, where home comforts are provided in addition to wholesome discipline, Christian training and thorough instruction. The German language a specialty; classes under Prof. E. K. WOODBURY. School year begins Sept. 15. Send for catalogue to
WILLCOX & FLINT, Principals, Stamford, Conn.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
FOUNDED A. D. 1820.
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av.,
(Late No. 101 West 14th st.)
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal.

A select English and Classical Day School for Boys, with primary department. The fifty-sixth school year begins MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1875. School rooms open for inspection and for interviews with parents after Sept. 10.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year begins Sept. 13, 1875.
Circulars at bookstores and at the institute.

COOK'S COLLEGIATE

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Opens Sept. 14. GEO. W. COOK, Ph. D., Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This school will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 28. No boarding pupils taken. Thorough and complete English course. Belles-Lettres class; special advantages for French and German; light gymnastics, drawing, sewing, &c. Prospectus, with septennial roll of the school, to be had on application.
MR. and MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23. SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to the cultivation of PURE and ELEGANT ENGLISH, while French and German are so taught, by Professors of education and refinement, that they may be of practical utility.

MESSRS. CHURCHILL & MAURY'S
SCHOOL,
NO. 448 MADISON AV.
Term begins Sept. 21. Principals may be seen after Sept. 12, at the school, from 10 to 2.
MARLBOROUGH CHURCHILL,
MYTTON MAURY.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING will take foreign youths or children to care for and educate. A thorough English course, a pleasant home, pupils prepared for collegiate or scientific schools and business. For full particulars address H. H. H., Stamford, Conn.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 20 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal. Surroundings very attractive; house with City appointments, gas, water, &c.; heated by steam; gymnasium, grounds, 4½ acres. Terms, $400 per annum.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Has rare advantages for music. Grounds of unrivaled beauty. Rooms newly furnished. A Kindergarten. Also an elegant boarding-house for families. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Healthy and delightful location, with fine accommodations and superior course of studies. Reopens Sept. 1. Board and tuition, $120 half yearly. Write for prospectus or call per train from Hunter's Point every half hour.

SEMINARY OF THE SACRED HEART FOR Small Boys, Flushing, Long Island, conducted by Sisters of St. Joseph.—Health, home comforts, and careful training; $105, half yearly.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE,
Nos. 228, 230, and 232 West 42d st.
Studies will be resumed on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Prospectus and catalogue furnished on application.
Rev. M. RONAY, S. P. M., President.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE.
English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, with kindergarten for children, No. 658 Lexington ave. Reopens Sept. 6. Applications personally or by letter.

GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY AND BOARDING School and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 29th st. Our older girls will be admitted to practice in the Kindergarten without charge.
P. W. MOELLER.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NO. 487 AND 489 5TH AV.—Reopens Sept. 29.—Finest location in the City; a thorough classical and English course. Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D., President. Miss A. W. FARLESS, Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF reopens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS SEPT. 27, 1875. School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Eight boarding pupils received; application should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

MISS M. A. CLARK
will reopen her school for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 239 4th av. Pupils have the use of Gramercy Park at recess. Applications from 3 to 5 P. M. until the opening.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY, STAMFORD, Conn.—Established thirty-one years in present locality; thoroughly a home school; situation unrivaled in its adaptation to boarding-school purposes. Reopens Sept. 13. Address James Betts. Wm. James Betts, Prins.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY WILL REOPEN Sept. 14; superior advantages for a thorough and comprehensive education; terms moderate. For circulars, apply to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal, New-Paltz, N. Y.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE,
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Begins TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.
A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, one block from N. Y. University, begins 39th year Sept. 13; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. Hobby, S. S. Lassiter, Prins.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S
Boarding and Day School, No. 25 West 46th st., New York, reopens for Young Ladies, Children, and Infants, Sept. 21. Apply personally or by letter.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.,
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector.
The next year will begin Sept. 14.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE, JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—Collegiate School for Boys; French spoken in family; German; no extras. Opens Sept. 15.
EMILE VIENOT, A. M., Principal.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, ON RUTHERFORD place. For boys and girls. School reopens on the 7th inst. Principal in attendance, and circulars furnished at the school. HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 1,193 Broadway, is now open day and evening for private lessons in Business Writing, Book-keeping and Arithmetic, and other branches. Terms reasonable.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE by a Parisian gentleman; City references; thirty lessons, $25. Address FRENCH, Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MISS E. HENDERSON WILL REOPEN HER boarding and day school for young ladies and children, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1875.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' ENGlish, French, and German Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 23 West 48th st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

REFINED LADIES WANTED AS AGENTS; teachers particularly desired. Address, with real name and reference, EDUCATION, Station E.

MISS PEGRAM'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR young ladies and children will begin the 30th September. For circulars apply at No. 178 Madison av.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

S. S. SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Florida, Orange Co., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 13. For circulars, apply to Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

WEST JERSEY ACADEMY.—VACANCIES FOR four boys; $50 per quarter. For catalogues, address Rev. A. S. VAUGHAN, Bridgeton, N. J.

CIRCULARS of several GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE to parents, at Schermerhorn's Book-store, 14 Bond st.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA

NO. 333 4TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

GRAMMAR

112TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 20.

SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL.D.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the school.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select boarding-school for boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the classics, modern languages, mathematics, elementary and higher English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, fencing, and elocution, a thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, gymnasium, &c. Will open THURSDAY, Sept. 16.
J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

SEABURY SEMINARY WILL COMMENCE its ninth successful year Sept. 20, 1875, at No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park. Three departments: Classical, for young ladies; Junior and Kindergarten, for boys and girls; German, French, and music by professors; no extras. References: William Buchanan, No. 61 Park av.; L. F. Thompson, No. 546 Madison av.; Right Rev. T. H. Vail. Apply to Principal, M. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st.

MADAME O. DA SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,
Between 37th and 38th sts.
MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway.
The regular school year of this Institution will begin on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September. Students should make application for seats during the last week of August. S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks, in this well-known institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York.
Boys and young gentlemen thoroughly trained and prepared for College, for scientific pursuits, and for business. Send for circular.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 9. For new catalogue, containing information, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

MADAM C. MEARS,
ASSISTED BY MLLE. LOUISE SEE,
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 222 Madison av., New-York.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

AT NYACK-ON-HUDSON.—THE RIVERSIDE Institute thoroughly educates twenty young ladies; home culture; advantages unsurpassed; superb residence. Terms $400 to $500, and no extras. Opens Sept. 22. References, the Nyack clergy and Commodore Wm. Voorhis.

MLLE. D'OREMIEULX & MISS KEITH.
Successors to
MISS HINSDALE,
Will open, Sept. 21, at No. 277 Madison av., a French boarding and day school for young ladies, and a Kindergarten for little girls and boys.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL is limited to about ten pupils. Refers to parents of scholars, Gov. M. Ogden, Jarvis Slade, Esq., Richard A. McCurdy, Esq., &c.; also, to Prof. Child, Prof. Lane, Cambridge. No. 115 East 26th st., New-York.

CROTON-ON-HUDSON.—HOME SCHOOL AT Croton-on-Hudson.—Mrs. M. C. BARLOW, having several children of her own to educate, will receive into her family a limited number of pupils, who will share equally every advantage with her own; every means will be adopted for their mental, moral, and physical development; pupils remain the entire year.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POTTSTOWN, PENN.—The twenty-sixth annual session begins on Sept. 9, 1875; a home school, limited to thirty boarders, situated on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For catalogues address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

A CLERGYMAN LIVING TWENTY MILES from New-York, will receive six boys to educate with his own children; terms, $100 per quarter. For circulars, with testimonials from Robert Bonner, A. R. Wetmore, Hon. F. A. Conkling, and others, address
ROBERT BURNET, No. 45 Beekman st.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH Boarding-School for Boys—Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 13. Pupils thoroughly prepared for any college or scientific school.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, 1875. Address as above for circular.

$57 50 PER QUARTER—No extras—Media Academy for boys; 12 miles from Philadelphia; 10 instructors. S. C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard A. M.,) Media, Penn.

FRENCH HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES wishing to attend institutions of learning in Brooklyn. For circulars address Mlle. ACHERT, (Prof. of French at Packer Inst.,) 134 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. For further particulars apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 N. Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Astoria, Long Island, will re-open Sept. 30.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, at No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, THROG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—Preparatory for college, scientific schools, and business.
B. T. HARRINGTON, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies', Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

UNION UNIVERSITY ALBANY LAW SCHOOL.—The Fall term begins on the 7th of September. For information apply to ISAAC EDWARDS, Albany, N.Y.

BOUND BROOK (N. J.) INSTITUTE, REopens Sept. 8. For boys and young men.
Rev. C. W. COOPER, Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN Sept. 1. For circulars address Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

MRS. PARKS' SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., reopens Sept. 11; twelve family pupils admitted.

MISS MASON WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL on FRIDAY, Oct. 1, 1875, at No. 113 West 44th st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—A school for earnest work. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR AUTUMN VACANCIES in Schools and Academies.—*Mutual introducing plan* in every State. Salaries, $400 to $2,500. For particulars address AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway, New-York. Pupils directed. Suitable *Teachers* introduced for *Families, Schools*, and *Seminaries* throughout the country. Daily opportunities. Call or address *National Teachers' Institute*, No. 737 Broadway.

WANTED—FOR A SCHOOL, TWO AMERICAN ladies to combine elocution, drawing, and painting, French, vocal and instrumental music; one must be a good singer. Also, two ladies for Primary Department (City,) to teach English branches and class singing. One for calisthenics and kindergarten. Apply at Teacher's Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st. Hours 10 to 5.

MRS. MITCHELL (DIPLOMEE, PARIS and Berlin) supplies families and schools with competent visiting or resident teachers, governesses, and tutors for all educational branches; information given of good schools, private classes, and professors of modern languages and music. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE."—A reliable educational agency of twenty years' successful experience is constantly introducing suitable teachers to families and schools of every grade. Explanatory circulars. J. H. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond st.

A LADY FROM MASSACHUSETTS, AN EXperienced governess and teacher, desires a situation in a private family or boarding-school, or as a traveling companion; best of references. Address M. H. H., Hudson, Mass.

A FRENCH LADY, WITH FIRST-CLASS references, desires to form an engagement to teach in a school, or as daily governess. Address G. B., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A CHRISTIAN LADY AS ASSISTANT teacher in the Church School at St. Johnland, Long Island. Apply, during one week, to Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, or the Sister Superintendent at St. Luke's Hospital, West 54th st., N. Y., before 12 M.

A LADY TEACHING THE ENGLISH branches and French wishes to make engagements as visiting governess; excellent references. Address Box No. 53, Canton, Mass.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES PUPILS FOR the piano in schools or families; has also some knowledge of the organ. Address H. A. N., Harlem Branch Office.

AN ENGLISH LADY, WHO TEACHES THOROUGH English, French, German, and music, desires a re-engagement. Address A., Box No. 431 New-York Post Office.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND EDUCATION desires to give lessons in English, drawing, or painting, in partial exchange for board. Address Miss M. L., No. 310 West 30th st.; references exchanged.

A FRENCH LADY DESIRES A DAILY engagement as visiting governess in a school or family; best references. Address T. G., Post Office Box No. 4,053, New-York.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR, EXPERIENCED graduate of Columbia; highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA....WED., Sept. 8 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Sept. 22
BOTHNIA...WED., Sept. 15 | ALGERIA..WED., Sept. 29

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MONTANA....................Sept. 7, at 10 A. M.
DAKOTA.......................Sept. 21, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN...................Sept. 28, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING......................Oct. 5, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO..........................Oct. 12, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.........Saturday, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.........Saturday, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Sept. 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, Oct. 2, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Oct. 9, at noon

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..............................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.......................................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. Cooper.......Wed., Sept. 8
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 22
STATE OF INDIANA.................Wednesday, Sept. 29
STATE OF VIRGINIA.................Wednesday, Oct. 6
STATE OF GEORGIA...................Wednesday, Oct. 13

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

ITALY.....................SATURDAY, Sept. 4, 7:30 A. M.
CANADA....................THURSDAY, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt, Sept. 11, 1 P. M. | Spain, Sept. 25, 1 P. M.
The Queen, Sep 18, 7:30 A. M. |

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE, Pouzolz.................Saturday, Sept. 18
*PEREIRE, Danre.......................Saturday, Oct. 2
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez..........Saturday, Oct. 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

VICTORIA..........Sails Saturday, Sept. 11, 2 P. M.
UTOPIA.............Sails SATURDAY, Sept. 18, 7 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate and Steerage at lowest rates. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN ANTONIO, Capt. Pennington, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Sept. 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. Daniels, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Sept. 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GULF STREAM..........................Wednesday, Sept. 8
CHARLESTON...........................Saturday, Sept. 11

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.

COLON...................................Sept. 15, 12 M.

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876, $351, gold. Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF TOKIO...Oct. 1

TO SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch their new and elegant steam-ship CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO on or about WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1875, for above-named destination. For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. Cabin fare, $300 currency. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. George B. Slocum, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half-price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM R. GARRISON, No 5 Bowling Green.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Sept. 9, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.......................$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........................22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..............................20 00
First-class to Albany...20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to

HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA............................Tuesday, Sept. 14
CITY OF VERA CRUZ....................Thursday, Sept. 16
CITY OF NEW-YORK......................Thursday, Sept. 23

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA............................Tuesday, Sept. 14

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Sept. 18 and Oct. 9 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY............................THURSDAY, Sept. 9
COLUMBUS.................................TUESDAY, Sept. 21

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BRITANNIC..................SATURDAY, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.
GERMANIC..................SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.
CELTIC........................SATURDAY, Sept. 25, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC....................SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at 6:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MAIN..........Sat., Sept. 11 | RHEIN..........Sat., Sept. 18
HERMANN.Wed., Sept. 15 | ODER..........Sat., Sept. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin...$100 gold.
Second cabin..60 gold.
Steerage...30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR JAMAICA, COLOMBIA, ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ALPS...Sept. 8.

FOR JAMAICA and HAYTI:

ATLAS..Sept. 25.

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, SAVANILLA, ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ETNA..Sept. 29.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

NAVARINO........Sept. 15 | HINDOO....................Oct. 16
OTHELLO.............Oct. 2 | COLOMBO...................Oct. 30

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY, SARATOGA, AND MONTREAL EXCURSIONS,

VIA PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAM-BOATS,

leaving Pier No. 41 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

On and after Sept. 1, tickets to Montreal and return for $11 50; to Saratoga and return for $5; and to Albany and return for $3, good for thirty days. Can be obtained at the office of said steam-boats, Pier No. 41, foot of Canal st.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 1st...4:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 1st...7:00 A. M.
Friday, 3d.............6:30 A. M.	Thursday, 2d.........7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 4th.........7:00 A. M.	Friday, 3d...........10:30 A. M.
Sunday, 5th...........8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 4th....11:00 A. M.
Monday, 6th...........8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 5th.........2:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 7th..........8:00 A. M.	Monday, 6th........12:00 M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. Throckmorton, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 1st..8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 1st..2:30 P. M.
Thursday, 2d....11:30 A. M.	Friday, 3d...........6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 4th.....12:00 M.	Monday, 6th.........6:30 A. M.
Monday, 6th.........1:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 7th.........6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 7th........1:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 8th..7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 8th..2:00 P. M.	Thursday, 9th.....8:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson: TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS

ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

BAXTER STEAM CANAL BOAT TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after this date, this company will receive goods at Pier No. 3 East River, instead of Pier No. 10 North River. Bills of lading given at No. 7 South st.
HENRY C. BOBE, General Agent.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:40. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50 cents. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry,) THE MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., daily (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, AUGUST 3, 1875.

Trains leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M., through to Elmira, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and points in Hazleton and Mahanoy coal regions; also makes close connections for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.

1 P. M., for Tunkhannock, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M., for Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE,
Superintendent and Engineer.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Philipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamaend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW STEAM RAILROAD TO CONEY ISLAND.

PROSPECT PARK AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD.

CONEY ISLAND DIVISION.

On and after

THURSDAY, July 1, 1875,

Trains will leave the depot at Green-Wood (9th av. and 20th st.) as follows: 6:30, 7:30, 8:35, 9:45, 10:55 A. M., and 12:05, 1:15, 1:50, 2:25, 3, 3:35, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5:55, 6:30, 7:05, 8:15, 10:15 P. M.

LEAVE CONEY ISLAND

7, 8, 9:10, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., and 12:40, 1:50, 2:25, 3, 3:35, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5:55, 6:30, 7:05, 7:40, 8:15, 9, 9:40, and 11 P. M.

On SUNDAYS trains will leave hourly from 8:30 to 10:15 A. M., and thereafter every 35 minutes until 10:30 P. M.

On SATURDAYS extra trains will leave Green-Wood at 11:30 A. M. and 12:40 P. M., returning from Coney Island at 12:05 and 1:15 P. M.

The horse cars of the Brooklyn division, known as the Vanderbilt Avenue Line, starting from the Fulton Ferry, and passing the Catharine Ferry, Navy-yard, and Prospect Park, (main entrance,) connects with all trains. Horse cars from Hamilton Avenue Ferry also connect at 15th st. and 9th av.

R. SCHERMERHORN,
Engineer and Superintendent.

Stages for Sheepshead Bay will connect with trains at Sim Hoagland's, Gravesend.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, AND OCEAN GROVE.]

Passenger station foot of Liberty st., North River.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, 1875.

FIVE TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday, passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown, and Red Bank.

Leave New-York for Long Branch at 7:30, 9:15, 11:45 A. M., 3:45, 5 P. M. For South Amboy at 6 P. M.

Leave New-York for Ocean Grove at 7:30, 9:15, 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Ocean Grove at 7:45, 11:05 A. M., 2:55, 5:05 P. M.

Leave Long Branch at 7, 8:15, 11:35 A. M., 3:25, 5:35 P. M. Leave South Amboy at 6:55, 7:50, 9 A. M., 12:25, 4:10, 6:25 P. M.

Stages to and from KEYPORT connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 1, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.: 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-room cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer, and Syracuse.

12 M., Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, and Stroudsburg.

4:10 P. M., Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.

Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake, and Schooley's Mountain.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

RESTAURANTS.

N. CLARK'S RESTAURANT,

corner Broadway and 13th st.

Regular table d'hote from 5 to 7 P. M.

Including wine, $1.

Everything of the best.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,

Nos. 20 and 22 East 35th st.,

Has one elegant large parlor and three upper rooms to offer for the Winter, and two entire floors until Nov. 1. Reception and other rooms until Oct. 1, or transiently.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY (THREE adults) residing in their own house on Murray Hill, near 5th av., would rent to a gentleman a large, elegantly-furnished room on the second floor, with private bath, closets, &c.; could board with family if desired; all the appointments of a first-class home; references exchanged. Address C. WARD, Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, EUROPEAN PLAN, corner of Broadway and 31st st.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c. First-class restaurant. Pleasant and comfortable single and family rooms.

HARLEM BOARD.—A FAMILY OR A FEW SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with handsomely furnished rooms on the second floor by applying at No. 52 East 128th st.; house is first-class, pleasantly situated, and very convenient to boats and cars; references.

PARLOR FLOOR, THREE ROOMS DEEP, southern exposure; parlor and two bedrooms connecting, southern exposure, on second floor; hot and cold water, bath, &c.; for families or single gentleman; also single rooms for gentlemen; at No. 13 East 28th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

FORTY-FIFTH ST., WEST, NO. 175, SECOND DOOR EAST FROM BROADWAY.—Second floor to let, en suite or singly, with board; house and table first-class; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Mrs. RANDALL, formerly of 4th av., corner 21st st., desires to inform her patrons that she is ready to accommodate families with private tables.

NO. 39 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD, WITH two beautiful square rooms on second floor; handsome furniture; liberal table; small family; references exchanged; desirable opportunity for a comfortable Winter home.

PARLOR AND BED-ROOM, VERY NICE, furnished, without board, to a gentleman in 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; best references required. Address P. B., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE room than they require, will let a suite of rooms on second floor, together or separately, with board; house and appointments first-class; private table, if desired; references exchanged. Apply at No. 41 East 22d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 206, OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE.—Elegant rooms, handsomely furnished, second story, fronting 5th av. and Broadway; also third story front, with or without private table.
S. PERRY.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS in best houses; floors with private table and suites for families; particulars free. HANKINS' BOARDING DIRECTORY, No. 28 West 29th st., corner Broadway. Open evenings.

A PARTY OF 3 OR 4 GENTLEMEN, OR gentleman and wife, can find pleasant apartments, with first-class board and attendance, in a small private family, on 19th st., near 5th av. Reference exchanged. Address M. J. C., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 9 EAST 22D ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED floor to let, en suite or singly, without board; also, single rooms, with hot and cold water; fine restaurant second door; permanent first-class parties only desired; references.

NO. 48 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, is now occupied by one of the best caterers in New-York. Elegant rooms, with or without private table; highest reference given and required.

NO. 219 EAST 12TH ST.—IN A PRIVATE, first-class house, two front rooms, third story, handsomely furnished, with every accommodation, two blocks of Broadway.

BOARD.—NO. 124 EAST 24TH ST.—STRICTLY first-class accommodations, with board for gentleman and wife and single gentlemen; references required.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.—TWO SUITES OF HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to let, with board, for the Winter season. Also, desirable single rooms. Table first-class. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A SECOND floor, nicely furnished, without board, suitable for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; ample closet room; every convenience. No. 163 East 34th st.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS, HANDSOMELY and newly furnished, to rent, with board; private table if desired. Also, single rooms. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, with or without private table; house thoroughly first class; references; possession immediately; private stable if required.

ROOMS, EN SUITE AND SINGLE, WITH first-class table and location; references given and required. Inquire at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, with private table; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; references exchanged.

A.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CHAMBERS for gentlemen, without board; near, and convenient to clubs and first-class restaurants; references. Apply at No. 135 West 21st st.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., WEST, NO. 55.—Elegantly furnished suites or floors, with or without first-class board; a few doors from a first-class restaurant; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—NO. 27 EAST 24th st., near Madison Park; parlor and second floor, two rooms each; ample closets, bath, &c.; small private family, owning house; terms reasonable.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE floors, newly and handsomely furnished; first-class table and attendance; private baths, &c.; reasonable terms; small family, adults.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL.—ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS with private table, or meals sent from restaurant; reference exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF FURNISHED apartments at No. 222 5th av., opposite Hotel Brunswick and overlooking Madison Park. Rent low to desirable party.

NO. 56 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—Second floor, handsomely furnished; also front parlor; all conveniences; breakfast if desired; house quiet; terms reasonable.

THIRTY-THIRD ST., NO. 53 WEST, between Broadway and 5th av.—Handsomely furnished rooms for families and gentlemen; table first class; private table if desired; references.

ONE ENTIRE FLOOR, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, to let, with board; also one single room, by a family occupying their own house; No. 43 West 22d st.; references given and required.

ONE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR floor, with or without private table; also, two rooms on second floor and one hall room; references. No. 116 East 23d st.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING their own house, will rent two or three handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen; reference given and required. Address No. 123 East 12th st.

HANDSOME ROOMS AND EXCELLENT table can be had at No. 155 Madison av. for families or single gentlemen; prices moderate.

BOARD.—THOSE DESIRING A COMFORTABLE home, with first-class board, are requested to call at No. 49 7th av., third door from 14th st.

A FEW HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with board; family small; references exchanged. Apply at No. 53 West Washington place.

NO. 102 WEST 38TH ST.—TO LET, WITHOUT board, to one or two gentlemen, a large alcove room, second floor, front; breakfast served, if desired.

NO. 458 WEST 34TH ST.—UNFURNISHED second floor with all improvements. Apply on premises of owner.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—TWO NEW AND HANDSOMELY-furnished suites of rooms, with private table and comforts of a refined home.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—A SUITE OF PLEASANT rooms, with board; also, a room suitable for gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH ST.—LARGE AND small room adjoining; also single rooms; suitable for families; with board.

NO. 434 5TH AV.—ELEGANT APARTMENTS OF four to seven rooms each suite, on the French plan; private tables and attendance.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—BOARD, WITH EXTENSION room on first floor and two rooms on second; also two small rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A first and second floor to let, with private table, or without board; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE ROOMS TO let to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 55 East 9th st., near Broadway.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

NO. 45 WEST 29TH ST.—FOUR DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly; private family; references.

TWENTY-FIRST STREET, NO. 46 EAST.—Very desirable rooms to let, with board, en suite or singly, to families or gentlemen; references.

NO. 51 EAST 21ST ST.—A CHOICE OF ROOMS may be had on second and third floors, with board for the Winter; table first-class.

NO. 18 EAST 41ST ST.—CHOICE ROOMS FOR a large family or party of friends, with unexceptionable board.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO let, without board, to gentlemen; also, single rooms; references exchanged. No. 54 West 32d st.

FINELY FURNISHED FLOORS, WITH AND without private tables, on 5th av. and adjoining streets. SANDS' Board Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway.

NO. 34 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.—Desirable rooms to let, with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS—TO LET, WITH BOARD, in a French family. No. 16 Livingston place, Stuyvesant square.

NO. 27 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board; single rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS TO let with board; reference exchanged.

NO. 149 WEST 12TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET, without board; all modern improvements.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE.

BROADWAY AND 22D ST.

Mr. STUART finds pleasure in announcing his reopening, MONDAY, SEPT. 6, when those deservedly esteemed artists, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE, will make their re-entrée on the Metropolitan boards in A NEW AMERICAN COMEDY written expressly for them by Mr. B. E. Woolf, in four acts, entitled THE MIGHTY DOLLAR, a romance of modern life at Washington, which will be illustrated by scenery from the brushes of Matt Morgan, Messrs. Caylo and George Heiman.

Mr. FLORENCE as the Hon. BARDWELL SLOTE, from the Cohosh District.

Mrs. FLORENCE as Mrs. GILFLORY, who has long lived abroad.

Other characters by Misses MAUDE GRANGER, ANNIE EDMONDSON, EDITH OSMOND, PEARL EYTINGE, Messrs. FERGUSON, PADGETT, GRANT, WILLARD, VILLERS, BRUTONE, and LANGLEY.

BOX-OFFICE NOW OPEN.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)

P. S. GILMORE..Conductor

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
CONCERT EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GILMORE'S BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
THE GREATEST LIVING CORNETIST,
MR. J. LEVY.

MATINEE on SATURDAY, 2 P. M. Serenade Band.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

$100,000 BUFFALO CITY

7 PER CENT. WATER BONDS

Interest Payable Semi-Annually at the Gallatin National Bank.

PRINCIPAL DUE 1909.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,
NO. 40 WALL ST.

CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

MONTCLAIR RAILROAD.

Bondholders that have not deposited their bonds must do so immediately if they wish to participate in the

Purchase of the Property on the 11th September.

WM. O. McDOWELL, Secretary,
No. 152 Broadway, New-York.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE OF UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS to an amount sufficient to absorb the sum of twenty-one thousand dollars will be received by the Union Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, and opened at the office of said Trustee, at noon on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8, 1875, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed par and accrued interest.

The above notice is given in conformity with the indenture of trust, which provides that any funds remaining in the hands of the Trustee by reason of failure of parties holding drawn bonds to notify their election to have such bonds redeemed, shall be forthwith invested by the Trustee.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By EDWARD KING, President.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

by the old established Stock and Bond House of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1875.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Belden and Tennal Mining Company of Colorado, for the election of five (5) Trustees, will be held at the office of AUGUST HULL, No. 13 William st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 11, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

HAIGHT & FIELD,

NO. 9 WALL ST.

COMMERCIAL PAPER, LOANS NEGOTIATED, AND COLLECTIONS MADE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—New-York City, Westchester County, Brooklyn, and Jersey City.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

D. M. SEAMAN,

INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
NO. 14 PINE ST.

NORTHERN PACIFIC AND OTHER RAILROAD bonds and scrip bought and sold. H. F. NEWHALL & CO., No. 241 Dock st., Philadelphia.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED FLATS TO LET TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Four floors in No. 63 Madison av.; five, six, or more rooms can be had on each floor; also, rooms for single gentlemen from $5 to $8 per week; house is clean and in good order; references exchanged. Apply to Mrs. McDERMOTT, in the house.

TWENTY-FOURTH ST., WEST, NO. 223.—Large front and back rooms to let, with board; every convenience; pleasant neighborhood, and moderate prices.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND floor, en suite or singly, with first-class board; location very convenient. Apply at No. 358 West 23d st.

NO. 314 WEST 28TH ST.—PLEASANT AND commodious rooms on the second floor, with board, private family; references.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager, Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

THE SENSATION OF THE SUMMER.

Mr. Daly has the honor to announce the re-engagement, in consequence of the great success, of the

MEXICAN

JUVENILE OPERA TROUPE!

Senorita CARMEN Y MORON, (eight years of age,)
Senorita GUADALUPE, (six years of age,)
and twenty-seven charming juvenile artists in Offenbach's chef-d'œuvre,
ROBINSON CRUSOE.

Produced with new scenery and costumes and increased orchestra, SATURDAY at 1:30.

POSITIVELY ONLY MEXICAN MATINEE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. EXTRA.

MR. AUGUSTIN DALY begs to announce that his seventh regular season will begin on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 13, 1875, with the production of A NEW PLAY of vivid human interest, which has been in elaborate preparation for many weeks, and which will be produced with magnificent new scenes and dresses, and with a most important cast.

⁂ The sale of seats for the opening night will commence TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 7.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

Proprietors.....................................Messrs. APPLEBY

THEODORE THOMAS'

UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS,
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Sept. 6, at 8.

OVERTURE, "Zampa"..Harold
INTERLUDE, DANCE OF NYMPH AND REAPERS } Music to Shakespeare's "Tempest"..........Sullivan
SELECTIONS, First act "William Tell"..................Rossini
HULDIGUNGS MARCH...Liszt
OVERTURE, "Fingals Cave"...........................Mendelssohn
ANDANTE, Fifth Symphony..............................Beethoven
HUNGARIAN DANCES...Hoffmann
INTRODUCTION, NUPTIAL CHORUS, MARCH TEMPO } Third act "Lohengrin"..Wagner
OVERTURE, "Merry Wives of Windsor".....................Nicolai
SERENADE...Schubert
WALTZ, "Wine, Woman, and Song".........................Strauss
MARCHE INDIENNE, "L'Africanne"........................Meyerbeer

Admission, 50 cents; boxes, $1 and $2. ON TUESDAY NEXT, SEPT. 7, ENGLISH NIGHT, when the programme will contain works by composers of that nationality only.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

KIRALFY BROTHERS..........Lessees and Managers.

SECOND WEEK OF THE DAZZLING ROMANCE OF

AROUND THE WORLD.

VISITED ALREADY BY 35,000 DELIGHTED SPECTATORS.

ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE UNITED PRESS

AROUND THE WORLD.

THE GREATEST SPECTACLE OF MODERN TIMES.

Commences at 7:45 P. M. Carriages at 10:45. Seats can be secured two weeks in advance.

WALLACK'S. ENGLISH COMIC OPERA.

MISS JULIA MATHEWS
and the successful
ENGLISH COMIC OPERA COMPANY,
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
in Offenbach's
GRAND DUCHESS.

Mr. G. H. MACDERMOTT, Mr. ALBERT BRENNIR,
Mr. J. HOGAN, Mr. M. FORRESTER,
Mr. L. DELORME, Mr. HARRY COLLIER,
Miss ROSA TEMPLE,

and the entire organization in the cast, with FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Conductor..Mr. F. STANISLAUS

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..................................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager...Mr. A. M. PALMER

PRELIMINARY SEASON 1875.

HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY.

FOURTH WEEK AND OVERWHELMING SUCCESS of the engagement of the eminent comedian JOHN T. RAYMOND, in his marvelous impersonation,

COLONEL SELLERS,

in Mark Twain's American drama, supported by a SUPERB CAST.

Every scene used is new and of the most beautiful description. SATURDAY, Sept. 11, fourth matinee of COLONEL SELLERS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

The American Tragedian,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.

MONDAY—MACBETH.
TUESDAY—HAMLET.
WEDNESDAY—OTHELLO.
THURSDAY—RICHARD III.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. DAVENPORT,
SHYLOCK in MERCHANT OF VENICE,
and BILL SYKES in OLIVER TWIST.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife; location between 29th and 40th sts., Lexington and 7th avs.; references will be given and required. Address, giving terms and full particulars, DANIELS, Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED—FROM OCT. 1, FOR GENTLEMAN, wife, maid, and three children, aged ten, five, and two years; good neighborhood; good cooking and cleanliness indispensable. Address J. L. M., No. 242 West 50th st., stating terms, which must be moderate.

BOARD WANTED.—ROOM AND BEDROOM, communicating, for gentleman, wife, and daughter of nine; must be good table. No attention to answers unless terms and particulars are given. Address for three days PROMPT PAY, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ARCHER PLACE, DOBB'S FERRY.—Rooms for September; extensive, shady grounds; good stabling; references exchanged. Address by letter or on premises, L. H. R., Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOWLAND HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

will remain open during September at reduced rates.
CORLIES & SLOCUM, Managers.

THE WEST RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL.—This elegant family hotel open all Winter; house is of brick, furnished with grates, closets, &c.; a few desirable families can procure choice rooms for September and October, at moderate prices; less time from Wall st. than the Windsor; warm, comfortable cars; depot on property; fifty trains; beautiful drives; boating, bathing, fishing; shaded grounds; unequaled for health. Circulars at Room No. 16, No. 229 Broadway.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

AT WOODSIDE HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—First-class board and very desirable accommodations can be secured for the season or more permanently, by a few families wishing a quiet, genteel place; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and rural beauty. CHAS. G. HAZELTINE, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISON'S, ON THE Hudson, will remain open until Oct. 1. Terms reduced for September. For particulars apply at Grand Union Hotel, New-York, or address G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, proprietors.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, (Sundays included,) leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.
South 8th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Pier No. 27 E. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Returning, boats leave Rockaway at 10:45 and 11 A. M., 4:45 and 5 P. M.

Fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

Return tickets good on either boat.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.

The commodious pleasure steamer WILLIAM COOK, with spacious decks and broad awnings, and shady seats for all, will make a daily excursion to the far-famed Rockaway Beach, leaving

24th st., North River, at...............................10:00 A. M.
Franklin st., North River, at.........................10:20 A. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at...........................11:00 A. M.

Leaves Rockaway at 4 P. M.; arriving in the City at 6 P. M.; giving passengers a fine view of the harbor and fortifications, and the luxury of remaining twenty minutes on the Atlantic Ocean and four hours on the finest beach in America.

Tickets for this occasion will be FIFTY CENTS EACH for the round trip, and the tickets of the other boats of this line will be taken.

Music furnished by the celebrated WALLACE'S BRASS BAND. On SUNDAY two trips to Rockaway.

DIVIDENDS.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A BOOK STORE, A BOY ABOUT fifteen years of age to run errands and make himself generally useful; he must write a good hand, reside with his parents, (in the upper part of the City,) and come well recommended. Apply at No. 25 Park row, up stairs.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, A PERSON UNderstanding and willing to do general farm-house work. To the right one a good home and kind treatment will be offered. Address HOME, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE WOMAN TO DO PLAIN cooking; only one willing to be taught what she don't know; American preferred. Call at No. 4 Union square.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 211 East 30th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

MAURICE GRAU & CHIZZOLA...Lessees and Managers.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE,

and first complete production in America of Offenbach's most recent and successful work,

MADAME L'ARCHIDUC,

Performed for over 150 nights in Paris, and produced here with entirely new costumes, accessories, gorgeous and novel mise-en-scene, and the following unprecedentedly great cast:

Marietta..Mmes. GEOFFROY
Fortunato..DUPARE
La Comtesse...NARDYNN
Giacometta..GHERZY
Giletti..MM. DE QUERCY
L'Archiduc...DUPLAN
Le Comte...ROGER
Pontepascome, Frangipano, Bonaventura, Bonaldo, } Conspirators.......... { DARCY, GASTEL, LUDOVIC, VALTER
L'Hote...BENEDIC
Ricardo..GERARD
Pianodolce...ADORCY
Andantino...DAVALIS
Chi-lo-sa..LECLERC
Tutti-Frutti...KREMER

Pages, Domestiques, Femmes de Chambre, Dames, Seigneurs, Dragons Femmes, Dragons Hommes, Paysannes.

CHORUS OF 50; ORCHESTRA OF 25, under the direction of Messrs. Van Ghel and Rosenboom.

Stage Manager.......................................M. E. SCHMIDT

Doors open at 7:15; commences at 8 precisely.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BARRY SULLIVAN.

BARRY SULLIVAN.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS of the GREAT TRAGEDIAN.

3,000

Enthusiastic People Present Every Night.

By reason of the unmistakable popular recognition of the excellence of last week's programme, it will be repeated during the SECOND WEEK OF MR. SULLIVAN'S ENGAGEMENT.

☞ Monday and Tuesday......................HAMLET
☞ Wednesday and Thursday...............RICHELIEU
☞ Friday and Saturday.....................RICHARD III.

⁂ Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. SULLIVAN in his great part of "Beverly" in THE GAMESTER.

WILL OPEN

FORTY-FOURTH GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

2d and 3d avs. and 63d and 64th sts.,
WONDERFUL MACHINES! SPLENDID PRODUCTS.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8, at 2 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.

Proprietor......................................Mr. JOSH HART

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1875, every evening during the week, also WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, commencing at 2 o'clock,

GRAND RIFLE SHOOTING MATCH between the picked teams, the MULLIGAN and SKIDMORE GUARDS. First appearance of JOHN PENDY. The sensational local drama of DAY AND NIGHT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE.......................................Manager

THE FAMILY THEATRE.

First appearance of the world-renowned gymnasts, THE CARLO FAMILY, WILLIAM, GEORGE, and FREDERICK CARLO, Mlle. AMELIA CARLO; Mlle. FANNIE CARLO; Masters LEOTARD and HARRY CARLO, Miss ADAH RICHMOND, Miss JULIA COVENTRY, &c. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

GRAND SCHOOL AND MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL—For the benefit of the German-American Normal School, under the auspices of the Society for the Protection of the German Language and the Promotion of Public Education. Sept. 6, 1875, from 10:30 A. M. to 12 P. M., at Jones' Wood Colosseum, foot of 68th st., East River. Admission 25 cents.

Picnic for children, open air games, distribution of prizes, grand concert, solos by Adolph Sohst, glee clubs, Turner Cadets, feats on the flying trapeze, dancing, &c., &c. Addresses in English and German.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE,

(Late Bryant's,) West 23d st.
COTTON AND REED'S
NEW-YORK MINSTRELS.
EVERY EVENING at 8; SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS

Received with screams by the beauty and fashion of the City. Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.

Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.

American Rifle Team Polka, also March by Opertl, with handsome pictures of the winning team, 40 cents each—played by J. Levy and Gilmore's Band; "Sleep, Baby, Sleep," A. H. Pease, 50 cents; "Upside Down," (comic,) Howard Paul, 40 cents; "The Blue and the Gray," Braham—sung by Harrigan & Hart, 40 cents. All picture titles. Dancing Life Galop, Morris, 50 cents.

WM. A. POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway and No. 39 Union Square, New-York.

THE TURF.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.

1875.
THIRD ANNUAL RUNNING MEETING.
SEPT. 7, 9, and 11.
THREE RACES EACH DAY.

Fulton Ferry cars connect with steam-cars at 23d st., landing passengers at the PARK GATES IN TEN MINUTES.

Races commence at 3 P. M. each day.

Badges for the meeting can be procured at the Turf Exchange, No. 15 West 28th st. Price, $5.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS—SQUARE, Grand, Upright, and Cabinet Grand—are the best made; wood thoroughly seasoned; touch elastic; tone even, pure, and sweet; singing quality superior; delicacy and power of tone unsurpassed; improvements all modern; warranted for six years. A first-class piano at a reasonable price. Terms easy. Pianos to let until rent money pays for them, as per contract. Send for circulars. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER OF VOCAL and instrumental music, a fine soprano voice, would give liberal instruction for a pleasant home. Satisfactory reference. Address E. D. M., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ASSOCIATION OF PIANO TEACHERS.—Miss Crolius, No. 334 W. 22d st., Principal. Terms—Miss Crolius, $60; Assistant, $30. Teachers at pupils' residences, $15 to $40. Teachers' meeting Saturday, Sept. 11, at 10 A. M.

A.—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; also, for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—THE eighteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones st., corner Great Jones st. and Lafayette place, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and will continue until May 15, 1876. The course of study embraces two years. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon students who pursue the full course and pass the required examination. For catalogues, containing full information, address, at No. 8 Great Jones st., THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

DANCING.

MR. WM. B. DE GARMO, INSTRUCTOR in dancing at United States Military Academy, West Point, has removed his principal academy from No. 82 5th av. to the large and elegant hall No. 55 West 33d st., between Broadway and 5th av., and will resume his classes on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, 1874.

DRY GOODS.

FALL OPENING.

BOOTS AND SHOES

EXCLUSIVELY.

REDUCED PRICES.

Gentlemen's Shoes, $4.
Ladies' Boots, $4.
Misses' and Children's of all kinds.

CANTRELL'S, No. 241 4th av.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.—STORE FLOOR!! STORE FLOOR!!! Grand display of IMPORTED fashions. PATTERNS with CLOTH MODELS of these new designs NOW READY. CUTTING and BASTING done.

INSURANCE.

NEW ERA IN LIFE INSURANCE.

LARGE ACCUMULATIONS UNNECESSARY.

NO COMMISSIONS! NO FORFEITURES!

New plan of yearly, renewable policies. Apply direct or send for prospectus to the

PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK,

WESTERN UNION BUILDING.

GEORGE WALKER, President.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Vice President and Actuary.
JAMES L. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.
Dr. GEORGE B. FOWLER, Medical Examiner.
Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Counsel.
STANLEY, BROWN & CLARK, Attorneys and Counselors.

DIRECTORS.

ALFRED S. BARNES, SHEPPARD HOMANS,
JAMES F. BURNS, WILLIAM K. KITCHEN,
WILLIAM A. CAMP, GEO. H. MUMFORD,
ALONZO B. CORNELL, JOSEPH H. PARSONS,
TRACY R. EDSON, EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
GORDON L. FORD, TIMOTHY H. PORTER,
FRANCIS O. FRENCH, GEORGE S. SCOTT,
PARKE GODWIN, WILLIAM STANLEY,
BENJAMIN GRIFFEN, FREDERICK D. TAPPEN,
DANIEL A. HEALD, THOMAS L. THORNELL,
A. FOSTER HIGGINS, GEORGE WALKER,
J. SMITH HOMANS, DAVID A. WELLS.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

ONE OF THE BARRE BANK ROBBERS ARRESTED IN THIS CITY—CAUGHT WHILE BUYING A NEWSPAPER IN FRONT OF HIS RESIDENCE.

A notorious cracksman named George Miles, otherwise called Meyers, who is said to have been the principal operator in the robbery of the Barre Bank, of Washington County, Vermont, and the instigator of other daring bank robberies, was cleverly captured yesterday by Detectives Richard O'Connor and Richard Field, of the District Attorney's office, and Detective E. E. Wiggins, of Boston. It will be remembered that on the night of the 6th of July last, Mr. Charles A. King, Cashier of the bank, was awakened by six armed men, who, after gagging and tying his family, compelled him to walk to the bank and open the doors and the outer safe. In this safe was a package of $13,000 of the unsigned bills of the bank. They demanded that Mr. King should open the inside compartment in which was a large amount of deposits, Government bonds, and other securities. This Mr. King convinced them it was not in his power to do, it being secured by a "clock lock," that could only be opened at 10 o'clock in the morning. The robbers endeavored to force the lock, but failed. Securing the unsigned bank bills and relocking the door and safe, the robbers conducted Mr. King back to his residence, and, after strapping him in an arm chair and gagging him, made their escape. Mr. King and his family were freed the next morning, and he was able to describe the robbers with clearness. The bank, in the meantime, has had sent back for identification some $12,500 of the stolen bills, all adroitly forged and passed though the hands of honest men.

The morning after the robbery a Deputy Sheriff of Vermont boarded a train passing through New-Hampshire in search of some of the bank robbers who he had reason to suspect were on board. Such proved to be the case, and one of the robbers, while the train was passing Rumney, N. H., at a speed of twenty miles an hour, jumped from a car and fled through the woods. The train was immediately stopped, and the fugitive, who had become disabled through his leap from the train, was found near the railroad track, and arrested by the Sheriff. He was identified as the notorious burglar, Pete Alfonsus, one of the perpetrators of the Barre Bank robbery, for which offense he is now awaiting trial in Vermont. While the chase for Alfonsus was being conducted, his companion on the train, who was no less a personage than Miles or Meyers, taking advantage of the excitement, quitted the train and escaped, leaving behind him a valise containing a dirk, which had been stolen from the residence of Mr. King on the night of the robbery, and a cap and blouse, identified as those worn by the desperado while engaged in his unlawful operations. The detectives of New-York and Boston have since labored diligently for the arrest of the cracksmen, and three at least of the desperadoes are now in the clutches of the law, Joe Tyson, alias Kingsley, alias Fullerton, having been arrested in this City, and sent by Chief Justice Daly to serve an unexpired term of nine years in Sing Sing Prison, the court deciding that New-York had a prior claim to Vermont.

For the past four weeks the detectives have been tracking George Miles, or Meyers, night and day; but the accused, especially since the arrest of his confederate, Tyson, exercised the utmost caution, and scarcely ever ventured out doors. He is said to be the owner, or part owner, of the Brevoort stables, on University place, and considerable other property in the City. He lived in first-class style, and is said to have amassed a fortune in his discreditable business. The authorities in Vermont state that they will be able to prove, beyond all doubt, that Miles was the man who conducted the Cashier from his house to the bank and compelled him to open the safe, from which he took the $13,000 worth of unsigned bills of the bank. They also state that Miles would never have been involved or engaged in the Barre Bank job only that he and his confederates expected to be able to take at least $500,000 from the safe.

The capture of Miles was well executed by the detectives having the case in hand, and reflects credit on their sagacity and perseverance. They renewed the search for their man at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and having discovered that his residence was at No. 306 West Fifty-fifth street, kept watch until midday, when Miles, in his shirtsleeves and wearing his hat over his eyes, ventured out to purchase a newspaper. He was immediately pounced upon by O'Connor and Wiggins, and ironed almost before he was aware of the fact. At first he affected surprise and demanded the nature of his offense, but soon changed his tactics, and asked the detectives to name their own price for his release. Failing in this direction also, he attempted to resist, but was speedily put in a coach and driven to Police Head-quarters just as he was, the detectives not deeming it prudent to allow him to return to his house. The notorious criminal was handed over to Inspector McDermott until to-day, pending the service of the warrant for his extradition to Vermont at present in the hands of the Sheriff. Miles communicated with his lawyer yesterday, and it is probable that a writ of habeas corpus will be sued out, and an attempt made to prove an alibi. Detective Wiggins remains in this City to convey the prisoner to Vermont, should no legal obstacle interfere.

A FIGHT WITH CITY MARSHALS.

TWO YOUNG DRUGGISTS RESIST THE EXECUTION OF THE LAW—THE MARSHALS BURNED WITH SULPHURIC ACID.

Two young druggists, Edgar C. and Waldo S. Fuller, some time ago leased the store corner of Eighth avenue and Fifty-ninth street. Their right to the lease had been contested in the courts and judgment was found against the brothers. The opposing parties obtained a writ of ejectment, which they gave to City Marshal G. S. Smith, of No. 229 East Thirty-eighth street, for service. On Saturday evening Marshal Smith, with his assistant, Patrick Keenan, of No. 193 Hudson street, served this writ upon the defendants. They refused to surrender possession and the Marshals attempted to eject them by force. During the struggle, it is alleged that Edgar C. Fuller seized a bottle of vitriol and dashed its contents upon the officers. They were severely burned about the face and hands, their garments were utterly destroyed, and both narrowly escaped being blinded and disfigured for life. The young men were arrested, and yesterday were arraigned before Justice Wandell, at the Yorkville Police Court. The Marshals made affidavit to the facts, and exhibited their wounds and submitted their clothing to the inspection of the court. The prisoners in defense asserted that the vitriol throwing was entirely accidental, but the Justice disregarded this plea, and committed them for examination. The father of the prisoners proffered bail for their release pending the examination, but the application was declined under a recent ruling to the effect that bail accepted before the examination of prisoners in the Police Court is of no binding effect. The accused then waived examination, and were admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000 each. Counsel for the complainants offered to prove that the father of the young men had advised them to throw vitriol upon any officer who attempted to dispossess them, but Justice Wandell said that this fact need not be established before the case came up for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

SUICIDE OR MURDER.

Henry Straub and his wife occupied squalid apartments on St. Charles street, in the neighborhood of Hamburg place, Newark, N. J. They drank heavily, and, as is generally the case with such people, quarreled frequently. Saturday evening they had a disturbance which suddenly ceased yesterday morning. Nothing more was heard of them until Straub appeared among his neighbors yesterday morning, and said that his wife had got up during the night and hung herself. He afterward made the same report at the Newark Police Station. An officer accompanied him to the house and found the dead body of the woman suspended from a beam. Straub was questioned as to the circumstances under which the hanging had taken place, and failed to make satisfactory replies. He knew that his wife went out to hang herself, but he made no effort to cut her down or otherwise to save her life. There are bruises on her body showing violence, and inquiry among the neighbors elicited the information that the dead woman was heard to call "murder" two or three times before the noise ceased. Straub was taken into custody on suspicion of having been instrumental in causing her death. County Physician Dodd was notified, and will make an autopsy to-day. Straub is held to await the action of the Coroner's jury.

POLICEMAN NO. 2,099.

A collision occurred recently on Fifth avenue, and a buggy in which were seated two ladies was irredeemably smashed, both occupants narrowly escaping death. A crowd gathered, but only one person was chivalrous enough to seize the frightened horse, thereby averting a serious calamity. A mounted policeman, No. 2,099, was near the spot, but refused, in no very polite terms, to render the slightest assistance. It has been thought the duty of these men to extend a helping hand to persons in trouble, but perhaps the idea is erroneous.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Before Justice Bixby, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, Richard Johnson, of No. 124 Bleecker street, swore that between 10 and 10:30 o'clock on Saturday night he entered the second floor of No. 135 East Eighth street, where one Andrew Smith was banking for a game of faro. Deponent staked and lost the sum of $230. About two hours later the deponent again entered the same premises, and in the course of half an hour staked and lost the sum of $700. Deponent had paid the money to said Smith, who dealt the cards during the play, and had exclusive control and management of the game. The deponent, in conclusion, charged Smith with keeping the premises named for the purpose of feloniously carrying on the game of faro. Inspector McDermott, who entered the establishment, as reported in yesterday's TIMES, swore that at the time of arresting Smith he found him seated at a table, acting as banker for a number of other persons who were playing faro, and that the table was strewn with a lay-out of cards, ivory checks, and other gambling apparatus. The defendant, who is fifty-one years of age, and resides at No. 220 Sixth avenue, gave his occupation as barkeeper, and pleaded not guilty. He was committed in $1,000 bail to answer.

HOMEOPATHIC CHARITY HOSPITAL.

THE ONLY INSTITUTION OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD—THE OLD INEBRIATE ASYLUM SET APART FOR THE PURPOSE.

The homeopathic physicians of this City have induced the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction to set apart the building on Ward's Island heretofore known as the Inebriate Asylum, to be used as a homeopathic hospital. It will be opened on the 10th instant, and it will be the only homeopathic charity hospital in the world.

The following is the resolution of the Board of Charities and Correction granting the request of the homeopathic physicians:

Whereas, More than six months ago an appeal was made to this board by 655 citizens and tax-payers to designate one hospital to be under the medical care of homeopathic physicians; and,

Whereas, The resolutions of this board, passed Feb. 13, conditionally assigning the Riverside Hospital for the purpose, has proved inoperative by reason of the continued occupancy of that building by the Board of Health; therefore,

Resolved, That that portion of the Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island made vacant by the distribution of the soldiers to "National Homes," be set apart for a hospital, to be under the medical care of homeopathic physicians, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction may establish.

Resolved, That the committee of the Homeopathic Medical Society, whose petition in this behalf bears date July 3, 1875, and was followed by a personal interview with the Commissioners on the 13th of July, be hereby notified of this action of the board, and requested to make such suggestions and recommendations as may seem to them calculated to promote the object in view.

At a subsequent meeting of the board the following resolution appointing the Medical Board of the hospital was passed:

Resolved, That the following-named members of the Homeopathic Medical Society be, and are hereby, appointed members of the Medical Board of the Homeopathic Hospital: Drs. Egbert Guernsey, W. Hanford White, William Tod Helmuth, C. T. Liebold, John H. Thompson, F. S. Bradford, J. H. Demarest, George S. Norton, J. McE. Wetmore, John C. Minor, Alfred K. Hills, Samuel Lilienthal, J. W. Dowling, F. Carlton, Jr., George E. Belcher, Alexander Berghaus, A. P. Throop, F. E. Doughty, C. A. Bacon, Edward P. Fowler, T. D. Bradford, H. D. Paine, James Robie Wood, S. P. Burdick.

These gentlemen have all signified their willingness to serve. The building which is to be occupied as a homeopathic hospital was erected from the proceeds of the first year's administration of the Excise law in this City. The Legislature passed a law to establish the Inebriate Asylum in 1864, and it was formally opened on the 21st of July, 1868. In 1869, after the abolition of the Soldiers' Home at Albany, Commissioners James Bowen, Isaac Bell, Owen W. Brennan, and James B. Nicholson collected all the soldiers who were in the Almshouse or any of the institutions under their control, and placed them on Ward's Island, and allotted to them a portion of the Inebriate Asylum. This was known as the Soldiers' Retreat, and was generally filled by disabled veteran soldiers who were natives of this City. A few months ago a general order was issued discharging all those at the Soldiers' Retreat who were in receipt of pensions amounting to $18 or more per month, this being deemed by the Commissioners a sufficient sum for their support. Of late the Insane Asylum has been so crowded that a portion of the patients had to be accommodated in the building soon to be occupied by the Homeopathic Hospital. The building is amply large, however, to accommodate the insane and inebriate patients and what few soldiers remain, and leave room for the hospital. It is three stories high, 574 feet in length, and 50 feet in depth, and is built of brick, with brown-stone trimmings. The rooms are large and well ventilated, and the halls are spacious, and can be used, in case of an emergency, as wards. At first 400 beds will be put in the hospital, which, however, has room enough for 800. There will be four assistants, who are to be graduates of some homeopathic college, and are to reside in the hospital. They will receive no salary or compensation except their board. These have not been appointed yet, but a few gentlemen are to undergo an examination on Tuesday, when a selection will be made. The resident physician is Dr. S. H. Talcott. His salary is $1,500 per annum, and his duties are similar to those of the resident physicians of other hospitals under the supervision of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. The Commissioners have recently arranged a new set of rules, which are to govern the movements and actions of the resident physicians, of which the following is a copy:

"The Resident Physician is the chief of staff, ex-officio member of the Medical Board, with additional powers, namely: He is the Medical Superintendent; his rules and orders control every one employed in the hospital. The assistants are under his direction; their duties are regulated by him, and absence from the hospital or from duty can only be obtained by his written consent. The Steward, Matron, engineer, and all subordinates are responsible to him for the performance of their duties. And his orders take precedence of all others except those of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. Any dereliction of duty whatever by the attending staff or by the employes of the hospital is to be reported by him at once to the Commissioners. In the case of the house staff he can, if necessary, suspend any assistant from duty and report the case to the Medical Board for decision or to the Commissioners for their action in the matter. Every prescription for liquor, alcohol, adhesive plaster, or expensive material must be signed by him, and his authority extends to the prevention of any unnecessary waste of such property. His rules and orders should be prominently displayed and rigidly enforced, as he represents the Medical Board and the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. He is accountable to the Commissioners and not to the Medical Board."

The first regular meeting of the Medical Board of the hospital was held on Saturday at the residence of Drs. Marcy and White, No. 1 West Thirty-fourth street. The organization was completed and committees were appointed. Dr. Egbert Guernsey was elected President of the board, Dr. W. H. White, Vice President, and Dr. F. K. Hills, Secretary. The President announced the committees as follows:

Committee on Inspection—Dr. Wetmore, T. D. Bradford, and Dr. Dowling.

Committee on Examination—Drs. Bacon, Minor, Hills, Doughty, and F. S. Bradford.

Committee on Medical Supplies—Drs. Wood, Bourdick, Demarest, and Belcher.

Committee on Diet—Drs. Throope, Thompson, and Berghaus.

Committee on Clinical Records—Drs. Lilienthal, Norton, and Carlton.

Committee on Clinical Instruction—Drs. Helmuth, Paine, and Fowler.

The visiting staff of physicians for the months of September and October are Drs. Throop, Dowling, Belcher, Guernsey, Hills, and Burdick for the Medical Department, and Drs. Helmuth and Thompson for the Surgical Division.

AIDING THE SICK CHILDREN.

During the week ending on Saturday last medical attendance, medicine, and nourishing food were supplied to 132 children and twenty-four parents, from the "sick children's fund" of the Children's Aid Society. Most of those cases were located in the Fourth, Fourteenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Nineteenth Wards, although several were reported from the up-town wards, and one very sad case was relieved in Yorkville. On Saturday a very respectable looking man called at the bureau in Rivington street, who was so weak and faint from want of food that he could hardly stand. He had been out of employment for nine months, and during that time he had pawned or sold every article of furniture, clothing, and bedding that he possessed, even going to the extreme of selling his stove for old iron at a half a cent a pound in order to keep his wife and children from starving. He said he had applied to every charitable association in the City, but none of them were "doing anything just now," and a lady who gave him a little food for his children sent him to the Central Office of the Children's Aid Society, whence he was sent to the Relief Bureau. When the poor man was told that his case, although very sad, did not belong to the class for which the sick fund was organized, as none of his children were really sick, he burst into tears and said, "For God's sake do not turn me away. My children will die for want of bread if you do not help me"—and here he pulled two papers from his pocket and handed them to the Superintendent. One was a legal notice to quit his house that day; the other was a letter from a well-known citizen certifying to his good character and depicting the deplorable circumstances of the family, although the man one year ago occupied a prominent position in a leading dry goods house in this city. A visit to the poor man's house showed that his story was true. The poor mother looked heartbroken, and the pale faces of the children told a more touching tale than that of their father. Provisions were sent to the family at once, and steps have been taken to provide employment for the man. This was not one of those lazy, good-for-nothing fellows who infest charitable institutions and pester private citizens with tales of distress, and when aid in the form of employment is offered can scarcely conceal their disgust. This unfortunate man was relieved at the very point of despair, and the charity that aids such a case honors itself and is twice blessed.

THROWN OVERBOARD AND DROWNED.

About noon, yesterday, John Eyler and a man named Hacker went to fish at the foot of North Ninth street, Brooklyn. After being some time together a dispute arose between them in reference to some trivial matter, when Eyler pushed Hacker into the river, and he was drowned before assistance could be obtained. Eyler then reported the circumstance at the Fifth Precinct Station-house and gave himself up to the Police. He disclaimed any intention of causing his death, and said he merely pushed him on the dock during the quarrel, without having any notion that he would fall into the river. Hacker was twenty-six years of age, and resided at No. 246 North Eighth street, Brooklyn. He was not married. The body of the deceased was found some time afterward. An inquest will be held to-day. Eyler was locked up to await the result.

CRIMINAL RESORTS.

INFORMATION GIVEN BY THE POLICE TO THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS—PLACES THAT OUGHT NOT TO BE LICENSED.

The Police Department has transmitted to the Excise Commissioners a list of criminal resorts in this City, as a guide to the issue and refusal of licenses. An analysis of the report discloses the fact that there are in this City 224 places resorted to by the criminal classes, where liquors are sold. Of these, 103 are frequented by disreputable women and panel thieves; 87 by suspicious characters; 10 by habitually disorderly persons; five by tramps and vagrants, and 170 employ waiter-girls. The following is a synopsis of the detailed list: Eight bar-rooms in Amity street resorted to by thieves, gamblers, and fallen women; three in Albany street, the rendezvous of thieves and women; ten in Broadway, the resort of thieves and gamblers, three of which employ waiter girls; in the Bowery, twelve basements of ill-fame, and three bar-rooms haunted by gamblers, thieves, and suspicious persons; in Bleecker street, five houses of ill-fame and one gambling-room; in Broome street, six houses of ill-fame, including one bar-room frequented by thieves; in Baxter street, three bar-rooms, the resorts of disreputable women, thieves, and suspicious persons, and nine houses of ill-repute; in Canal street, ten houses of ill-fame; in Crosby street, five houses of ill-fame; in Chatham street, eleven concert saloons in which waiter girls are employed; in Chrystie street, three houses of ill-fame, the resorts of thieves; in Cherry street, one house habitually frequented by disreputable women and thieves; in East street, one liquor store frequented by thieves and suspicious persons; In First avenue, three disorderly houses; in Forty-first street, one resort of suspicious persons; in Goerck street one liquor store frequented by thieves, gamblers, and suspicious persons; in Grand street five disreputable houses; in Greene street, three disreputable houses; in Henry street, one liquor store frequented by thieves and suspicious characters; in Hester street, two houses of ill repute; in Howard street, one house of ill-repute; in James street, three houses of ill-repute, three liquor stores, one distillery, and one dance house, vagrants and women; in Jackson street, one liquor store, thieves and suspicious persons; in Mulberry street, two liquor saloons, thieves; in Mott street, five places attended by disreputable women, vagrants, and thieves; in New Chambers street, one concert saloon, and one liquor store, the resort of thieves; in Ninth avenue, one house of ill-repute; in Nineteenth street, one resort of suspicious persons; in Oliver street, one distillery and one liquor store, thieves and disreputable women; in Oak street, one distillery and one liquor store patronized by vagrants and women of ill-repute; in Pitt street, one lager beer saloon; in Prince street, three resorts of criminals, white and colored; in Second avenue, one lager beer saloon; in Sixth avenue, four houses of ill-fame and one liquor store, resorted to by vagrants; in West Sixteenth street, two liquor stores, thieves and gamblers; in Seventh avenue, two liquor saloons, thieves and vagrants; in Second avenue, one lager beer saloon, thieves and loafers; in Spring street, four houses of ill-fame, white and colored inmates; in Sullivan street, one den of thieves and vagrants of both sexes; in Third avenue three liquor stores, and one restaurant, thieves, disorderly persons and vagrants; in Tenth avenue, Thirteenth street, Twenty-fourth, Thirty-sixth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-fifth, and Thirty-eighth streets, a total of twelve liquor stores frequented by gamblers, thieves, and outcast women; Thirtieth street, two houses of ill-repute; Thompson street, six houses of ill-repute, (white and black;) University place, three liquor stores, patronized by the worst classes; Wooster street, seven liquor stores, thieves and disreputable women; Water street, nine houses of ill-repute; William street, three houses of ill-repute; North William street, three houses of ill-repute; West Thirty-third street, five houses of ill-repute, and the resorts of thieves and suspicious persons; West Twenty-seventh street, four houses of ill-repute; West Twenty-fifth street, one house of ill-repute; West Twenty-sixth street, four houses of ill-repute; West Houston street, ten houses of ill-repute, and rendezvous of disorderly and suspicious persons; Worth street, one house of ill-repute; West street, one resort of thieves and disorderly persons; West Thirtieth street, one house of ill-fame, and one resort of disorderly persons; West Thirty-first street, one house of ill-fame.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

This afternoon there will be a game of base-ball on the Union Grounds, between the Mutuals, of this City, and the Atlantics, of Brooklyn. To-Morrow afternoon the Bostons and Atlantics will play there, and on Wednesday the Bostons and Mutuals.

There will be a game on the Elysian Fields, in Hoboken, this afternoon, between the Chatham Club, of this City, and the Hoboken Club. The Elysian Club, of Hoboken, and the Arlingtons, of Jersey City, will also play there at the same time.

The great match—New-York vs. Brooklyn—which was to be played on the Capitoline Grounds this afternoon, between two picked tens, taken from the five leading amateur clubs of the two cities, has been postponed until next Monday, Sept. 13.

Another match, similar to the above, will be played on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, in a short time. The players will be selected with great care from among the best to be found in this City and Brooklyn, all the amateur clubs being taken into consideration.

CRICKET NOTES.

The second elevens of the Staten Island Cricket Club, and the Manhattans of Brooklyn, will play a game of cricket this afternoon on the Camp Washington Grounds, in New-Brighton, Staten Island.

The Canadian Cricket Team, on their way to attend the fête in Philadelphia, will stop over here, and play a game of cricket with the St. George Club, on the grounds of the latter, in Hoboken, next Monday, Sept. 13.

A grand cricket tournament is to be held in Philadelphia next week. It will commence on Monday, Sept. 13, and will continue until Tuesday, Sept. 21. It will be attended by the principal cricket clubs of this City and vicinity, and by a large number of the various clubs from other parts of the country.

DEATH IN A STREET CAR.

Mary Lavery, a servant who resided at No. 76 Charlton street, New-York, left home about 9 o'clock last evening, accompanied by another servant, to visit the family of a deceased friend in Fourth street, Brooklyn, and while riding in a Court street car, died suddenly when passing Livingston street. She was a woman of about forty-five years of age, and was in excellent health and spirits up to the time she dropped dead. She was immediately conveyed to Dr. Oldenburg's establishment, on the corner of Court and Vandyke streets, but life was found to be extinct. The body was sent to the Morgue.

POPULATION OF QUEEN'S COUNTY.

The population of Queen's County by townships as compared with that of the last census is as follows:

	1875.	1870.	Increase
Flushing	16,045	14,673	1,372
Hempstead	14,891	13,999	892
Jamaica	9,032	7,744	1,288
Newtown	10,616	20,287	6,064
Long Island City*	15,735		
North Hempstead	7,226	6,541	685
Oyster Bay	11,613	10,603	1,010
	85,158	73,847	11,311

* Formerly part of Newtown.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Nathan Adams, of Memphis, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Capt. F. Grogan, of the steam-ship Egypt, is at the New-York Hotel.

Col. E. P. Villanueva, of the Spanish Ordnance Commission, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

John O'Connor Power, M. P., of Ireland, Capt. W. H. Thompson, of the steam-ship Britannic, Rev. Dr. William Patton, of New-Haven, T. H. Ismay, of Liverpool, and John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN BROOKLYN.

John Shea, a laborer residing at No. 57 Classon avenue, called yesterday afternoon at the house of William Fagan, No. 41 Grand avenue, on a friendly visit, and after some conversation with him, in which Fagan's wife took part, he became indignant at some remarks made by Mrs. Fagan, and struck her a severe blow with his clenched fist upon the face. Fagan, assisted by some friends who were in the house, at once ejected Shea into the street, when the latter deliberately drew a revolver and discharged one shot at Fagan. Fortunately the latter took refuge behind a tree when he saw Shea leveling the weapon at him, and by this means escaped uninjured. Shea then ran away, but was hotly pursued by Officer Cleary, who arrested him with the revolver still in his hand.

ACCIDENT TO A BROOKLYN ALDERMAN.

About 11 o'clock on Saturday night, while Alderman M. J. Peetry, of Brooklyn, Major of the Thirty-second Regiment, was going to the encampment at Ridgwood Park, he was thrown from his horse in Myrtle avenue, near High-ground Park, and sustained severe internal injuries. He was attended immediately by Surgeon Orth, and was then removed to Strobel's Hotel. Yesterday morning he was visited by Ambulance Surgeon Hardick, and was subsequently conveyed to his residence. It is feared his injuries will prove fatal.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

James McNeill, a sailor, was drowned at Pier No. 21 North River yesterday.

Charles Dehms, aged ten years, while flying a kite, fell from the roof of No. 312 East Fourth street, and was instantly killed.

The national convention of the chief engineers of the various departments in the United States will be held next month in this City.

During a quarrel with an unknown man John J. Adams, of No. 107 Washington street, was stabbed in the left lung yesterday morning.

Burglars yesterday morning entered the residence of Mrs. Mary A. Roache, Fifth avenue, near Eighty-fifth street, and carried off property valued at $500.

We are once more indebted to the management of the White Star Steam-ship Line for additions to our European files, received by the Britannic yesterday.

Peter Hendricks, aged ten years, of No. 46 Liberty street, who was drowned on Saturday night, was found floating off Pier No. 14 North River yesterday.

An unknown woman about forty years old was found insensible on the stoop of the house No. 142 Hester street, and taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning.

Postmaster James has ordered an additional delivery of letters north of Fourteenth street at 7:30 o'clock in the evening. The number of carriers has also been increased.

Justus Heck, aged eighteen, residing at No. 186 Sixth avenue, ruptured a blood vessel at the corner of State and Pearl streets yesterday morning, and died almost instantly.

Lucinda Blake, aged eight years, was struck on the head with a brick, thrown from the roof of No. 114 Roosevelt street yesterday morning. The missile was thrown at Officer Fitzpatrick. The girl was taken to the Park Hospital.

In the report of the failure of G. W. Allen, dealer in paper, which appeared in THE TIMES of Saturday, it was erroneously stated that he was successor to Molleson & Allen. G. W. Allen succeeded the firm of Allen & Van Winkel.

About 8 o'clock Saturday night quite a fracas occurred in City Hall place, in the course of which a man named Michael Kelly was stabbed in the left hand by his cousin, also named Michael Kelly, a well-known Sixth Ward character. No arrests were made.

Detective O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, yesterday arrested George Miles, of No. 306 West Fifty-fifth street, on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery of the Barre Bank, Washington County, Vt. The prisoner will be arraigned at the Tombs to-day.

On Saturday night, while walking along Greenwich street, between Battery place and South street, Christopher Smith was assaulted by Michael Bick, and robbed of $35. Bick was yesterday committed by Justice Duffy in default of $1,000 bail to answer in the Court of General Sessions.

A grand German school children's picnic and Summer-night's festival is to be held at Jones' Wood this afternoon and evening. Several hundred children will be present, and the programme of entertainment will be varied and attractive, embracing singing, instrumental music, gymnastic and military evolutions.

Officer Barbara, of the Fourth Precinct, was met in Roosevelt street on Saturday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, by Thomas Thompson, who seized him by the throat. When the officer attempted to use his club he was attacked by a number of Thompson's friends, and badly bruised about the face and eyes. Thompson was yesterday committed to the island for two months by Justice Duffy, at the Tombs, and also held in $1,000 bail to keep the peace for six months.

James Everard, having proposed to the Department of Parks to pave Third avenue, between Westchester avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-third street, for $1 63 per yard, the contract was awarded to him on condition that the work be done in eighty-five days. John B. Devlin also received a contract to pave the same avenue from One Hundred and Sixty-third street to the northern boundary of the ward, the work to be done in ninety-five days. The work will be commenced on the 14th inst., provided the Controller approves the contractors' securities.

BROOKLYN.

A man named Kirkland, residing at No. 202 Powers street, died from the effects of sunstroke on Saturday.

The residence of Mr. W. F. Reed, No. 76 Moreton street, was entered by burglars on Saturday night, and clothing and jewelry valued at $203 were stolen.

A young man named Frank Sinclair was arrested on Saturday night for stealing two coats, valued at $36, from the clothing store of Jacob Cohen, No. 437 Fulton street.

John and Samuel Cunningham, residing at No. 42 Front street, were arrested on Saturday night on a charge of breaking the iron railings in front of several houses in Sands street.

On Saturday an unknown thief stole a coat from the feed store of Corteylan, Boyd & Co., corner of Clermont and Fulton streets. In the pocket of the coat were promissory notes and bills amounting to $450.

Mrs. Mary Madison, of No. 281 Kent avenue, employed Eugene Gleeson, of Flushing avenue, near Kent avenue, to do some work on her premises on Saturday, and having sent him to change a $20 bill he absconded with the money.

Yesterday afternoon Detective Campbell arrested Francis McLees, of No. 223 Plymouth street, for stabbing his wife. McLees used a table-knife, cutting her in the breast and inflicting a slight wound, during a quarrel which took place between them.

Mary Maher, residing at No. 15 Tillary street, and Mary Connolly, residing at No. 32 Clinton street, were arrested on Saturday night on a warrant issued by Judge Walsh, on a charge of stealing $12 from John Connor, at No. 15 Tillary street. Nelly McClean, of No. 193 Dean street, was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery.

While Mr. Edward Marsh, of Richmond Hill, accompanied by his wife, was driving in a buggy across the Canarsie Railroad track at East New-York yesterday morning, his team took fright at the approaching train, and dashed forward at a rapid rate, throwing both from the vehicle. Mr. Marsh escaped with slight injuries, but his wife was caught by the wheel of the buggy, and her face was severely cut and injured by a splintered spoke.

NEW-JERSEY.

Peter Dallas, of Newark, had his pocket picked of $700 Saturday while riding on a train.

Warren Bording, a hatter, of No. 263 Bank street, Newark, was seized with cramps while walking through the street yesterday afternoon and died before reaching home.

John Gumbel, aged fifty-six, a shoemaker, residing in Essex street, Jersey City, committed suicide last night by cutting his throat with a razor. He was laboring under an attack of insanity.

John O'Donnell was on Saturday committed for trial by Justice Ise, of Newark, in default of $2,000 bail, charged with having maliciously misplaced a switch on the Morris and Essex Railroad at Plane street, Newark, Thursday, and so thrown a train from the track.

CALIFORNIA MARKSMANSHIP.

PROGRAMME FOR THE RIFLE TOURNAMENT AT PRESIDIO—THE RANGE TO BE OPENED BY GOVERNOR PACHECO.

The programme for the opening tournament of the California Rifle Association has just been completed, and the meeting will take place at the Presidio range, near San Francisco, on Friday and Saturday, the 24th and 25th instant. Gov. Romualdo Pacheco has accepted an invitation to open the ceremonies by firing the first shot, and has besides presented a valuable gold medal to be awarded to the marksman making the highest aggregate score in the company team match. The Presidio range is occupied by the United States troops under command of Gen. Horace Brooks. Following is the official programme of matches:

Military Short-range Match.—Open to members of the California Rifle Association, officers of the United States Army, and members of the California National Guard; distances, 200 and 500 yards; position, standing at the first, any at the second range; two sighting and seven scoring shots: weapons, United States Springfield rifles; entrance fee, $1.

PRIZES.

1. Creedmoor rifle, value	$100
2. Life membership California Rifle Association, transferable, and gold medal	65
3. Silver medal	40
4. Life membership California Rifle Association	25
5. Field glass	20
6. California Rifle Association bronze medal	15
Total	$265

The Kellogg Challenge Cup.—Open to active members of the California National Guard and officers of the United States Army and Navy; distances, 300 and 600 yards; position, standing at the first, any at the second; weapons, Springfield rifles; entrance fee, $1.

PRIZES.

1. Silver cup, value	$150
2. Silver medal	40
3. Silver medal	30
4. Bronze medal	15
Total	$260

The first prize, a silver cup, was presented by Major S. J. Kellogg, Jr., formerly of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, and is to be held by the winner for six months, when it must be competed for again. The third match will be a subscription match, open only to officers, for which the conditions and prizes will be determined on the day of the match.

The Presidio Short Range Match.—Open only to enlisted men of the United States Army, stationed at Presidio Post; distance 200 yards; position standing; two sighting and seven scoring shots; weapons, Springfield rifles; no entrance fee. The prizes are five in number, aggregating in value $120. The first prize will be a silver medal, valued at $40, and the remainder are cash prizes, ranging from $25 to $5.

Military Long Range Match.—Open to all comers; distance, 1,000 yards; any position, any rifle without hair triggers or telescopic sights; entrance fee, $2.

PRIZES.

1. Silver medal, value	$40
2. Life membership, transferable	25
3. Bronze medal	15
Total	$80

Company Team Trophy and Governor's Medal, Major General's Medal, and Brigadier General's Medal.—Open only to teams of six representatives from each company of infantry, artillery, and cavalry in the National Guard of California, in uniform; distances, 200 and 500 yards; position, standing at the first, any at the second; two sighting and five scoring shots at each distance.

PRIZES.

1. To the company whose team makes the highest aggregate score at both distances, a silver trophy valued at $250, presented by the Rifle Association, to be held for one year	$250
2. To the National Guardsman who makes the highest individual score at both distances, a gold medal, presented by the Governor of the State, to become the absolute property of the winner	200
3. Second highest individual score, a gold medal, presented by Major Gen. W. C. Thompson, C. N. G.	200
4. Third highest individual score, gold medal, presented by Brig. Gen. James Coey, C. N. G.	200

THE PLATTDEUTSCHES FESTIVAL.

The celebration of the Plattdeutsches Volksfest will be commenced to-day at Union Hill Schuetzen Park, and will continue until Friday evening. The festival will be the first of a series of carnivals in imitation of those which have been common with the people of North Germany for ages, the holding of which has been long debated, and has at last been determined upon by the North German residents of the City. This being the first attempt at the revival of a festival time-honored in the Fatherland, every resource will be taken advantage of to make it the most extensive and successful German festival ever yet celebrated in the United States. It is expected that the festival will not only be attended by the German citizens of New-York generally, but also by those of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and numerous other prominent cities. Large tents have been erected on the grounds, while a model farm-house, after the German pattern, has also been constructed. Arrangements have been completed for the provision of ample refreshments. In addition to the other amusements, national games, consisting of rope-walking, ring-riding, &c., will serve to entertain the numerous visitors to the grounds. After dark the park will be hung with Chinese lanterns, and a rich variety of fireworks will be displayed. The festival will be formally opened by a procession of 5,000 men attired in military fashion. George Geusch will have sole charge of the general management, and the music will be under the supervision of Mr. Theodore Weber. On Tuesday a monument will be erected in memory of Fritz Reuter, the North German writer.

THE TRAVEL is homeward and to KNOX's stores, No. 212 Broadway, No. 533 Broadway, (Prescott House,) and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. KNOX has introduced his Fall styles of GENTLEMEN'S HATS. The travel stained will be delighted with this intelligence, for there is nothing more refreshing than a bright, stylish, and seasonable KNOX HAT.—*Advertisement.*

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 4.—The Printing Cloths market has showed more activity during the past week, with large sales, reaching 129,000 pcs. Prices closed firm at 5¼c.@5⅜c. for standard and Extra 64x64.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steamship Britannic, from Liverpool.

Baroness Von Roques and son,
E. R. Coleman,
Mrs. E. R. Coleman,
Mrs. G. A. Sweny,
Master Roy Sweny,
Master W. F. Sweny,
T. A. Howell,
Mrs. Howell,
F. S. Roberts,
A. D. Lovett,
J. M. Beech,
G. Newton Ferris,
G. Haigh,
Frederick Sales,
Miss Ferris,
Miss Ferris,
Miss Odell,
Miss Fogg,
J. P. Fogg,
Mrs. J. P. Fogg,
Carlisle Norwood, Jr.,
G. King,
A. C. Pulling,
J. T. Pulling,
Mr. Bonnetheur,
Mr. Bays,
Miss M. E. Pulling,
Miss J. P. Tweddle,
George Walbridge,
George D. Dickson,
W. Hassall,
W. Nisbet,
O. Heyworth,
A. Stevens,
Mrs. M. Stubenrauch,
Miss T. Stubenrauch,
James B. Caldwell,
Dr. J. Cooper,
W. B. Frost,
D. H. Duer,
John Boland,
J. Hutchinson,
M. W. Shurts,
Mrs. M. W. Shurts,
J. A. Henry,
Mrs. J. A. Henry,
Mrs. Tomes,
Miss Tomes,
Miss Tomes,
Thomas L. Olive,
Mrs. Thomas L. Olive,
W. H. Bigelow,
J. Morgan,
John Branagan,
James Branagan,
John O'Connor Power, M.P.,
Arthur Barnard,
L. H. Moss,
Bernhard Strauss,
J. M. Heymann,
Rev. E. Spencer Gough,
Mrs. C. L. Gough and infant,
Master G. S. M. Gough,
Master H. E. T. Gough,
S. H. Thompson,
Mrs. Kimball,
Mrs. Joseph Jenckes,
Master Jenckes,
A. Van Geisen,
G. H. Fernie,
Moncure D. Conway,
Rev. Joseph Jenckes,
Geo. Hardie,
Mrs. Geo. Hardie,
V. A. Errico,
M. B. Fielding,
Rev. C. W. Leffingwell,
Geo. C. Bennett,
Mrs. E. A. Burt,
Master Burt,
Miss Dora Senter,
Mrs. Margaret Jeffries,
J. A. Hewlett,
T. T. Odell,
J. M. Dixon,
Harry Andrews,
Mr. Baker,
Clarence E. Caldwell,
Mrs. S. V. Hamlin,
Miss L. L. Hamlin,
Miss E. W. Hamlin,
Miss L. E. Safford,
D. H. Taylor,
W. E. Williams,
H. Glick,
F. Heurtevant,
George Copeland,
Louis Davis,
Dr. C. J. Telland,
Frank T. W. Palmer,
William Hutchinson,
William Fred Hutchinson,
George Ellis,
O. S. Wilson,
Mr. Gilgan,
Rev. G. C. Harris,
Huger Smith,
F. M. Peters,
Mr. Burgess,
Mrs. Burgess,
James D. Smith,
W. S. Mercer,
Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Cole,
F. Spear,
Ezra Millard,
E. Bissenger,
Fred. W. Shaw,
J. M. Wilder,
W. H. Judson,
Miss Brown,
Miss Ferraro,
C. R. Griffing,
Rev. R. D. Morris,
Mrs. S. D. Brown,
Master Brown,
Miss McCaw,
Mrs. A. R. Palmer,
J. P. Fellows,
Miss M. L. Segur,
Mrs. K. Segur,
Mr. Blyth,
Mrs. Blyth,
R. W. Courtney,
Adam H. Langlin, Jr.,
L. Mans,
Rev. Father Bonaventura,
G. A. Brown,
A. B. Strange,
Louis Runkle,
D. B. Tewombly,
W. G. Tewombly,
Mrs. Geo. C. Bennett,
Mr. Robert Irwin,
Mrs. Robert Irwin,
Rev. Dr. Patton,
Dr. S. D. Powell,
Mrs. S. D. Powell,
Mrs. Mary McCarthy,
Miss Nelly Fraser,
James Barrow,
Mrs. James Barrow,
G. B. Rae,
R. Wood,
Mrs. R. Wood,
T. H. Ismay,
Mrs. T. H. Ismay.

In steam-ship Egypt from Liverpool.

Miss Lowesson,
Miss Gudmondson,
J. McGuire,
E. A. Barnett,
Mrs. E. A. Barnett,
Mrs. F. Gillette,
Mrs. H. B. Hart,
Miss M. E. Ormond,
Mrs. E. Irving,
W. H. Benedict,
Miss Benedict,
E. B. Hooker,
Mrs. J. Hooker,
Mr. Adcock,
Mrs. Adcock,
Miss Ensworth,
J. Gray,
Mrs. J. Gray,
N. Adams,
Dr. Ellen B. Ferguson,
Miss Larned,
Mrs. Sarah Brown,
Miss Brown,
Miss K. D. Schmitt,
Mrs. L. B. Miller,
Miss Miller,
Mrs. Evans,
Miss Evans,
Miss Julia Elliott,
Miss H. E. Carson,
Miss Carson,
Miss Smith,
H. A. Klamper,
Mr. Whittingham,
Mrs. Whittingham,
Mrs. Mullhall,
Miss Mullhall,
Edward Poole,
Thomas Poole,
F. G. Baker,
W. R. Chapman,
J. Lawton,
J. J. De la Zouche,
C. D. De la Zouche,
H. Glover,
Master Glover,
E. R. Drake,
Mr. Synth,
E. G. Mason,
Master B. H. Mason,
Mr. Leech,
C. Schenck,
E. L. Chittenden,
Capt. Shann,
Mr. Miller,
A. G. McDonald,
H. R. Cooper,
J. D. Carson,
M. Bogg,
R. A. Day,
I. O. K. Inman,
Miss Ensworth,
J. Atkinson,
Mr. Davis,
Mrs. Davis,
Miss Davis,
Master Davis,
James Metcalfe,
Mrs. James Metcalfe,
Miss Metcalfe,
Master Metcalfe,
Major Ruttkay,
Col. J. R. Farrell,
Col. L. B. Zulasky,
Miss M. E. Scanlan,
Mr. Collier,
Mrs. Kincaid,
Miss M. Kincaid,
Miss Carley,
A. Houston,
Mrs. Robert Kenyon,
Mrs. C. Bate,
Mrs. L. Poole,
Mrs. Williamson,
J. H. Kirk,
Mrs. J. H. Kirk and two children,
Mrs. S. Chapman,
John L'nahan,
John Livesey,
H. R. Hildreth,
A. K. Paltnachi,
Miss Hey,
Mr. Carsors,
D. McGill,
L. F. Barrett,
Mr. Watkins,
F. A. Pratt,
L. K. Bingham,
Rev. Dr. Jeffrey,
Prof. J. Fowler,
Mr. Post,
J. Brinkley,
W. J. Carnahan,
W. Long, Jr.,
Mr. Gaskell,
H. W. Mason,
Mrs. H. W. Mason,
Norris Pitt,
Mrs. Norris Pitt,
Mr. Bronson,
Mrs. W. H. Bronson,
W. Marshall,
Mrs. W. Marshall,
Rev. W. Timberlake,
Mrs. W. Timberlake,
A. C. Herts,
A. H. Wiggin,
Mr. Blackwelder,
J. M. Dickson,
C. Broadbent.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:32 | Sun sets.....6:24 | Moon sets..8:34
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11:15 | Gov. Island.12:04 | Hell Gate...1:26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SUNDAY, Sept. 5.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship P. Caland, (Dutch,) Deddes, Rotterdam Aug. 22, with mdse. and 144 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had westerly gales and much fog on the passage; Aug 31, lat. 46 40, lon. 47 passed two icebergs.

Steam-ship Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool Aug. 25 and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and 127 cabin and 280 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship City of Waco, Greenman, Galveston Aug. 28, and Key West Sept. 1 with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Sept. 2, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Company.

Ship British Navy, (of Liverpool,) Atkinson, Calcutta, April 29, with mdse. to Wood, Payson & Colgate—vessel to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope July 14; St. Helena 26th, and crossed the equator Aug. 8 in lon. 32 16; no date, lat. 17 04 N., lon. 88 53 E., spoke ship White Star, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for Dundee, 9 ds. out; lat. 0 30 N., lon. 92 42 E., ship Prince Eugene, (Br.,) from Rangoon, for Cork, 23 ds. out; lat. 25 58 S., lon. 54 05 E., spoke a Swedish bark, from Akyat, for Falmouth, showing signal letters H T V S, 42 ds. out; lat. 25 33 S., lon. 17 36 E., spoke ship Ettrick Dale, (Br.;) lat. 22 36 S., lon. 0:41 E., spoke ship Deiker Ruhners, (Dutch,) from Rangoon for Bremen, 72 ds. out.

Bark J. F. Mann, (Ger.,) Deutsch, Biddeford 37 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Camilla, (Ger.,) Bachmann, Bristol 35 ds., in ballast to order. Aug. 18, lat. 44 14, lon. 47 37, passed an iceberg.

Bark Germania, (Port.,) Pellica, Lisbon 41 ds., with cork and wine to Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Bark Dannebrog, (Dan.,) Thurbe, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., with coffee to Arnold, Haines & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the Equator July 25 in lon. 34; Aug. 13, lat. 29 13, lon. 64, spoke brig Mina Traub, from Port au Prince for ——.

Brig Emma T. Hall, (of Boston,) Perry, Cardenas, 17 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Carver & Barnes.

Brig Excelsior, Mayor, of and 7 ds. from Bermuda, in ballast, to Duncan McCall. Sept. 2, lat. 38, lon. 71, spoke bark Albion, (of Liverpool,) from ——, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Annie Lewis, Aldrich, Mobile 22 ds., with cedar to Eppinger & Russell—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. M. W. Hupper, Gilman, Fernandina 16 ds., with lumber to J. J. Ross.

Schr. B. J. Hazard, Rowland, Georgetown, S. C., 13 ds., with naval stores to order—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Melvin, Robert, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Electric, Norberry, Jacksonville 14 ds., with lumber to order.

Schr. J. S. Beacham, Woodland, Baltimore.
Schr. Maggie & Lucy, Avery, Baltimore.
Schr. R. Fuller, Higgins, Baltimore.
Schr. L. A. Knowles, Thease, Baltimore.
Schr. Enoch Moore, DeGroot, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Wake, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Carrie, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Crisis, Allen, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Emma Aery, Hall, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. C. M. Conant, Taylor, Maryland.
Schr. O. Curtis, Curtis, Virginia.
Schr. R. Worden, Young, Virginia.
Schr. Horatio Nichols, Depuy, Virginia.
Schr. Mary A. Tyler, Peterson, Virginia.
Schr. Exertion, Lyman, Virginia.
Schr. T. W. H. White, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. Levinia, Pearce, Virginia.
Schr. F. Curtis, Curtis, Virginia.
Schr. J. J. Houston, Rider, Virginia. Aug. 29, in a heavy squall, lost mainsail.
Schr. Velma, Look, Ellsworth, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. N. Berry, Winslow, Bangor, with lumber to Wilson Godfrey.
Schr. J. B. Knowles, Wass, Bangor, with lumber to John S. Creed.
Schr. Ellen Morrison, Dodge, Portland, with lumber to order.
Schr. Viola, Knowles, Whiting, Me., with lumber to F. H. Smith.
Schr. Mary Susan, Snow, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Monticello, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Laura Robinson, Robinson, New-Bedford.
Schr. Thomas B. Smith, Bowman, New-Bedford.
Schr. Imogene Diverty, Gandy, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Henrietta, Smith, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Connecticut, Smith, New-London, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Willard P. Phillips, Hawkins, New-London.
Schr. L. A. Bennett, Folles, New-London.
Schr. Casco Lodge, Hatch, Norwich.
Schr. Clara Rankin, Clark, Boston.
Schr. Joseph Pitts, New-Haven.
Schr. R. C. Burbank, Porter, Virginia.
Schr. J. T. Williams, Newbury, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Jane, Allen, Virginia.
Schr. Montevieu, Hazelton, Virginia.
Schr. John Lenthal, Martin, Virginia.
Schr. C. W. Alcott, French, Virginia.
Schr. Ellie Bodine, Butler, Virginia.
Schr. M. S. Tibbits, Robins, Virginia.
Schr. A. Jennings, Blake, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Jane, Bowker, Virginia.
Schr. A. Pierce, Green, Virginia.
Schr. J. E. McNeil, Hall, Virginia.
Schr. Catawamteak, Kennedy, Virginia.
Schr. W. Clark, Green, Virginia.
Schr. W. A. Low, Pearce.
Schr. Addie Schlaeffer, Deacon, Virginia.
Schr. S. E. Jayne, Jones, Virginia.
Schr. A. M. Bailey, Bailey, Virginia.
Schr. J. Grant, Curtis, Virginia.
Schr. Edwin, Ingersoll, Virginia.
Schr. H. Rommel, Corson, Virginia.
Schr. Belle, Jones, Virginia.
Schr. J. J. Merritt, Curtis, Virginia.
Sloop Effort, Birch, Virginia.
Sloop M. Haywood, Strong, Virginia.
WIND—Sunset, moderate, W.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—Arr. steamers San Marcos, (Br.,) Taylor, Liverpool; William Crane, Tayton, Baltimore; Gen. Whitner, Hallett, New-York; schrs. Aldana Rokes, Rhodes, Port Baledonia, C. B.; Ann Eliza, Clark, New-Bandon; Wyoming, Foss; A. C. Parge, Haley; G. P. Pomeroy, Bryant; R. K. Vaughan, Robinson; J. J. Moore, Franklin; T. J. Collins, Somers; Lizzie F. Dow, Chase, and H. B. McCauley, Cain, all from Philadelphia; S. S. Brown, Mott, Albany; Hannah Willetts, Crosley, H. H. Fiske, Wixon; Plow Boy, Hallett, and C. S. Rogers, Mayo, from Elizabethport; Henrietta, Leavitt; Clarabel, Sturges, and Herbert Manton, Bearse, from Weehawken; W. E. Barnes, Lovelace, Rondout; Z. L. Adams, Robbins; Marshall Perrin, Peckard; Copia, Chase, and A. S. Dean, White, Hoboken; Wm. Capes, Kelly, Port Johnson; R. S. Dean, White, Woodbridge; Westside, Davis, Millerville.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4.—Arr. steamers Marthe Stevens, Chance, New-York; William Whilden, Riggan, Philadelphia; bark Dagmar, (Norw.,) Olsen, Havre; schooners Ruth Darling, Swasey, Bangor; Hattie M. Barter, Barter, Portland; Abbie Dunn, Fountain, Portsmouth, N. H.; W. B. Fiske, Robinson, Boston; John H. Convers, Plummer, Boston; Lucy May, Froeland, Portland; J. W. Allen, Allen, Boston; Ruth H. Baker, Collins, Portland; Hattie Baker, Pearce, Boston; Mimmie C. Taylor, Taylor, Portland; Mattie Franklin, Griffin, Boston; J. W. Hall, Powell, do.; F. L. Godfrey, Weeks, do.; Charles H. Dow, Childs, do.; Sadie Willcut, Barker, do.; Jennie F. Willey, Trefotheren, Bath, Me.; Josie A. Devereaux, Higgins, Boston; Cassie Jameson, Jameson, Bath; Wm. Arthur, McDuffie, Portland; Eclipse, Conklin, New-York.

Cld. steamer J. W. Garrett, Hix, New-York; schr. J. H. Ruddle, Jr., Sharp, Boston.

Sld. steamer Nurnberg, Bremen; barks Dido, Cork; Neversink, Antwerp; schr. Enos Briggs, St. Lucia.

Sept. 5.—Arr. steamers Lucille, Bennett, Wilmington, N. C.; F. W. Bruse, Foster, New-York; John S. Shrider, Woods, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 5.—Cld. brig Caroline E. Kelley, for Boston; schr. Samuel Hart, for Salem; steamer City Point, for New-York. Sld. schr. J. H. Stickney, for Baltimore.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Sept 5.—Arr. bark Francis Hilliard, from Baltimore, ordered to Philadelphia, and schr. Ida M. Eldridge, from Trinidad, for orders.

FATHER POINT, Sept. 5.—The steamer Moravian, from Liverpool, arr. here to-day at 1:45 P. M.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 5.—Arr. at the Passes, steamer Brashear from New-York. Sld. steamer New-Orleans. Steamer McAlister has been working on the bar all day.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 5.—Arr. Sept. 4, schrs. Albert Jameson, from Chilmark, and Ida C. Spofford, from Calais.

Cld. schr. Olive, from Elizabeth for New-York.

Arr. Sept. 5, bark Celina, from Boston; brigs Fannie, of Philadelphia, from Cadiz July 25; Boneta, (Br.,) from Kemp, N. S.; schrs. L. A. Johnson and C. W. May, from Philadelphia; Lugano, from South Amboy, and Canton, from Boston.

Sld. bark Rome, schr. Sophia Krans.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—Cld. steamer Reading, Colburn, Boston; barks Marianna; 3d, Santos, Lisbon; New-York, Cuccurullo, Bristol, Eng.; schrs. Kate D. Turner, Champlin, Savannah; A. Nedinger, Smith, Charlestown.

Sld. steamer Reading.

Arr. steamer Mars, Grumley, Hartford; bark John H. Pearson, Taylor, Boston; brigs Ellen P. Stewart, Miller, Turk's Island; Henry Trowbridge, Crocker, Darien, Ga.; Abbie Thaxter, Veazie, Boston; Arcot, Small, do.; schrs. Thomas H. Sweeney, Stedman, do.; J. W. Vannerman, Sharp, Salem; Billie S. Derby, Martin, Portsmouth; S. E. Hudson, Hudson, do.; Thomas B. Taylor, Hillman, Fredericksburg; Reading R. R. No. 41, Scull, Richmond; William McGee, Watt, James River; Isaac Sullivan, Cundiff, Virginia.

Arr. Sept. 5, steamer Pennsylvania, Harris, Liverpool; bark G. M. Barnard, Berry, Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 4.—Arr. steamer Cleopatra, New-York.

Cld. schrs. L. and M. Donovan, Labbert, Brunswick; J. H. Lockwood, Hardcastle, Brunswick or Darien.

Sld. steamers San Jacinto, New-York; Wyoming, Philadelphia.

Sept. 5.—Sld. schr. S. and M. Donovan, Brunswick.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 5.—The White Star steamer Baltic, Capt. Kiddle, from New-York Aug. 28, for Liverpool, was signaled at 8:30 P. M. off Crookhaven.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 5.—The Hamburg-American steamship Cimbria, Capt. Brandt, from New-York Aug. 26, for Hamburg, has arr. here.

MOVILLE, Sept. 5.—The Allan Line steam-ship Sarmatian, Capt. Aird, from Quebec for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

GRAND OPENING
AUTUMN
FASHIONS,
COMMENCING
MONDAY, SEPT. 6.
"Domestic" Sewing Machine Co.,
Cor. Broadway and 14th st.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, BEST FOOD-KEEPER IN THE WORLD.—Gothic Furnace, best house and church warmer in the world. Refrigerators, furnaces, ranges put in order. Send for catalogue.
LESLEY, No. 226 West 23d st.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M.D.,
No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Special attention to the diseases of men. Hours, 8 to 3.

SMITH'S CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT.
The most HEATHFUL and DELICIOUS ARTICLE OF FOOD made from WHEAT. SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. Address F. E. Smith & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., for circulars.

Representative
Dealers in Artistic and Fine Goods for Personal and Household Use,
AT RETAIL.

ART-WORKERS IN SILVER,
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE, N. Y.
TOWN CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME ST.,
5TH AV. AND 14TH ST.,
BROADWAY AND 47TH ST.
FINE FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
HERTER BROTHERS,
877 BROADWAY.
FINE FURS,
C. G. GUNTHER & SONS,
502 AND 504 BROADWAY.
CARPETS,
W. & J. SLOANE,
649 TO 655 BROADWAY.
PIANOS,
STEINWAY & SONS,
STEINWAY HALL, 14TH ST.
REAL BRONZES,
HENRY T. COX & CO.,
692 AND 696 BROADWAY.
CLOTHING,
BROOKS BROTHERS,
CORNER BROADWAY AND BOND ST.
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
550 BROADWAY.
CHENEY'S AMERICAN SILKS,
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
GUNS, RIFLES, AND SPORTING OUTFITS,
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
19 MAIDEN LANE, AND 20 AND 22 JOHN ST., N. Y.
BILLIARD TABLES,
H. W. COLLENDER,
738 BROADWAY.
MASONIC AND MILITARY GOODS,
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
19 MAIDEN LANE, AND 20 AND 22 JOHN ST., N. Y.
GAS FIXTURES,
MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.,
597 BROADWAY.
FINE LEATHER GOODS,
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
19 MAIDEN LANE, AND 20 AND 22 JOHN ST., N. Y.
CLOCKS, BRONZES, AND FANCY GOODS,
VE. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
652 BROADWAY.
CABINET AND PARLOR ORGANS,
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
25 UNION SQUARE.
PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS,
M. KNOEDLER & CO.,
Successors to GOUPIL,
170 5TH AV.
PORTRAITS,
W. KURTZ,
23D ST. AND MADISON SQUARE.
CHINA AND GLASSWARE,
DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,
747 BROADWAY.
MUSICAL BOXES,
M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,
680 BROADWAY.
TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS,
CROUCH & FITZGERALD,
556 BROADWAY,
AND BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN LANE.
GROCERS' FINE GOODS.
SMITH'S CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT,
F. E SMITH & CO.,
ATLANTIC MILLS, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.
PURE WHITE LEAD, (ATLANTIC,)
ROBERT COLGATE & CO.,
CORNER PEARL AND BEEKMAN STS.
FINE PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS,
COLGATE & CO.,
53 AND 55 JOHN ST.
DIAMONDS,
RANDEL, BAREMORE & CO.,
29 MAIDEN LANE AND 58 NASSAU ST.
51 ACONDUIT ST., LONDON, W.
WATCHES, (AMERICAN,)
WALTHAM WATCH CO.,
1 BOND ST., NEW-YORK.
8 SUMMER ST., BOSTON.
CUTLERY,
MERIDEN CUTLERY CO.,
49 CHAMBERS ST.
STANDARD AMERICAN CLOCKS,
AMERICAN CLOCK CO.,
581 BROADWAY.

The economy of this plan of printing merely the important matter—nature of Business and name of Dealer—is manifest at the very first glance. Words which have no real value and which only add to the expense are wholly excluded.

COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED
JOHN MANNING,
OFFICE
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
41 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK.

FREEMAN & WOODRUFF,
(Formerly FREEMAN & BURR,)
MERCHANT TAILORS
AND
CLOTHIERS,
241 Broadway, New-York,
Opposite City Hall Park and New Post Office,

Have opened an entire new stock of Woolen Goods, foreign and domestic, adapted to the wear of men and boys, for Fall and Winter 1875 and '76, made to order at popular prices, under the supervision of Mr. FREEMAN, the well-known founder of the house of Freeman & Burr.

CLOTHING.
BROOKS BROTHERS,
CORNER BOND ST. AND BROADWAY,
Have now in their
Ready-Made and Custom Departments
A STOCK OF
New & Seasonable Goods for Fall Wear